

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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It's been a great run

In September 1975, an audacious new publication for police made its debut. Published then — and since — by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the publication's matter-of-fact title said it all: Law Enforcement News. It would address the world of law enforcement, offering a reading diet of news and features — meaty, insightful, thought-provoking developments in a rapidly changing, multifaceted profession. There was a communications gap in law enforcement, and this newspaper aimed to fill it.

And so it has. Tens of thousands of readers since then have been informed, enlightened and stimulated by Law Enforcement News. LEN's articles are the stuff of squad-car discussions and policy-making roundtables. Many who started reading LEN as eager, fresh-faced line officers have gone on to become leaders in the field as chiefs, sheriffs, scholars and researchers. At every step of such careers, Law Enforcement News has been there.

With this issue, LEN celebrates 30 years of service to the police profession, largely by doing what it has ways done best — presenting a wealth of timely, pertinent information that has genuine practical value to its readers. Sadly, this issue will also be the last. Following this issue, John Jay College will cease publication of this newspaper.

In 30 years, LEN has seen changes upon changes in the police profession: African American chiefs; Hispanic chiefs; female chiefs; cops up and down the ranks with doctorates and other advanced degrees. Technology that was once unimaginable is now commonplace, transform-

ing investigative techniques, the use of evidence, communications and data collection. Crime-fighting strategies have been adopted, rejected, refined and sometimes readopted: community policing; problem-oriented policing; Compstat; Broken Windows; mandatory arrest; discretionary arrest; hot spots; zero tolerance. There have been the crime trends that grab the profession's and public's attention, whether for the

Thirty years of changes upon changes in the police profession.

moment or the long haul: arson-for-profit; domestic violence; DWI; serial killings; black-on-black crime; hate crime; Internet crime and sex offenses, to name just a few. This newspaper has seen the crime-rate pendulum swing from staggering highs to record-breaking lows. It has chronicled the thinking of a generation of police leaders and their impact on the profession.

Not all the news was good, of course, yet LEN never shied away from being a bearer of bad tidings. There were corruption scandals that rocked departments; use-of-force situations that generated national headlines and, occasionally, riots. Police-minority relations have waxed and waned; the competency of crime labs has been challenged, as has the

veracity of crime statistics. There has rarely been a shortage of stories concerning severe budget cuts and staffing shortages. To be sure, such stories of hard times were often followed by reports of law enforcement rising to overcome the challenges thrown its way.

Sometimes, too, the more things changed, the more they stayed the same. There have been drug wars in countless guises and incarnations. There have been societal problems like responding to the mentally ill, the homeless, violent gangs and illegal immigrants.

LEN has documented home-grown terrorist attacks by violent right-wing fanatics and, of course, the attacks by Islamic extremists on Sept. 11, 2001, that served as a wakeup call for the nation and for law enforcement on all levels. The era of "homeland security" arrived that day for American policing, and it will not end anytime soon.

Through it all, the ups and the downs, the police profession has indeed grown, in ways and to an extent that could scarcely have been foreseen in 1975. Law Enforcement News has grown right along with the profession, yet never losing sight of the mission that was its foundation from the beginning. The end of Law Enforcement News does not mean "mission accomplished." There is so much more work to do to inform, enlighten and elevate the profession. The challenges ahead are enormous. For us, however, the time has come to bid you, our thousands of loyal readers, "goodbye, good luck, and keep up the good work."

Study points to reasons behind mammoth nationwide DNA backlog

DNA evidence collected in more than a half-million unsolved rapes, homicides and property crimes going back to 1982 remains either in the hands of law enforcement agencies that failed to submit the samples for analysis, or backlogged at understaffed crime laboratories, according to researchers at Washington State University.

The National Forensic DNA Study Report, released in July, is believed to be the first attempt to quantify the nation's DNA backlog. Data was gathered from 120 forensic labs and 3,400 law enforcement agencies in all 50 states by Drs. Nicholas P. Lovnich and Michael J. Gaffney, the director and associate director of the university's Division of Governmental Studies and Services, and

fellow researchers. Funding for the project came from the National Institute of Justice.

Among the study's key findings were that biological evidence in 51,774 homicide cases and 169,229 sexual assaults never made it out the police department door. The same was true for 264,371 property crimes where DNA samples could have been extracted from a crime scene.

State labs reported a backlog of 34,723 cases and local labs a backlog of 22,626 cases.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, Gaffney said he was surprised to find that, beyond a willingness to gather and use DNA, a number of departments and individual detectives failed to see the utility of



Many police agencies don't see DNA evidence as an investigative tool.

biological evidence.

When queried as to why they did not submit the evidence for analysis, about half of participating law-enforcement agencies — 50.8 percent — indicated that they did not consider DNA evidence an investigative tool. Nearly one-third — 31.4 percent — said it would not have been useful because no suspect had been identified, 9.2 percent indicated that the prosecution had not requested testing; and 10.2 percent said that a suspect had been identified, but not charged

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Taser sings new tune on safety

Taser International did an about-face in August when it issued a warning to practitioners that repeatedly stunning or administering a prolonged shock to a subject can be potentially life-threatening.

In a three-page training bulletin, the Scottsdale, Ariz., firm said that jolting someone in the throes of an excited delirium, a psychotic and often drug-induced state, could "impair breathing and respiration."

The Taser has been widely accepted by the law-enforcement community in spite of concerns by the public about its safety. Austin, Tex., Police Chief Stan Knece, in a letter to city officials this past summer, credited the device with helping to reduce his department's use-of-force incidents by 10.5 percent last year and reducing serious injuries to arrestees by 82.4 percent.

"The more tools we can give a police officer to avoid a physical confrontation, the better off the public will be, as well as the police officer," Knece noted, according to a report in The Austin American-Statesman.

Indeed, police are generally supportive of conducted-energy devices like the Taser, writes Dennis Jay Kenney, a professor in the Law & Police Science Department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, in his published notes on a Taser Tactical Conference and Policy Forum held last April.

The conference attracted more than 240 officers, administrators, chiefs and sheriffs

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The price of principle

Experts on racial profiling may not agree on what conclusions to draw from a Bureau of Justice Statistics report on traffic stops, but they can at least concur that neither should such information have been suppressed, nor should the agency's director have been demoted.

The Bush administration last month told Lawrence A. Greenfeld that he would be replaced. Greenfeld, who was appointed to the post in 2001 and has been with BJS since 1982, charged that he had



Greenfeld

More than a half-dozen Justice Department

been demoted because of his refusal to eliminate from a press release the study's finding that minority motorists are treated more aggressively following a traffic stop than are whites.

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AROUND THE NATION

NORTHEAST



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Congress voted this summer to cut off funding for the U. S. Capitol Police force's six-officer, five-horse mounted unit. The squad will ride off into the sunset on Oct. 1, less than a year and half after it was first deployed. House members questioned the need for the unit when similar units were maintained by the Park Police and the D. C. Metropolitan police. Said Representative James P. Moran Jr. (D-Va.): "Our main security concern on the Hill is terrorists, not crowds."

MARYLAND — About a dozen Howard County police officers have completed three day-long sessions on American Sign Language and dealing with the deaf and hearing-impaired. Among the points emphasized to officers during the class was that because deaf people use movements and gestures to communicate, they may want to get out of a car during a traffic stop, something that the police could find threatening. The program joins other efforts across the state to foster police outreach to the deaf community. The Montgomery County police force has five officers who are skilled in sign language.

On Sept. 7, the Maryland Court of Appeals unanimously overturned a Frederick County circuit court's conviction of a man who used the Internet to propose sex with a minor, noting that, because the minor in question was actually an undercover police officer, the defendant could not be found guilty of committing a crime with a nonexistent victim. The court's opinion noted that the Legislature has tried unsuccessfully six times to broaden the child pornography law to make it illegal to proposition an adult whom the suspect believes is a minor.

After Baltimore police fatally shot a man wanted in an armed robbery, police union officials were worried that t-shirts showing up in a West Baltimore neighborhood could incite violence. One of the t-shirts said "R.I.P. Rocky [expletive] the police" and the other had a picture of a police patch covered with red crosshairs and a target. Police said the man, Earl T. Tillman, nicknamed "Rocky," was spotted in an illegal taxi cab and two officers pulled him over. He pointed a gun at the officers and they shot him while he was in the car. The union is trying to determine whether legal action can be pursued against the people making the t-shirts.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts heard arguments Sept. 6 on whether to throw out key fingerprint evidence in a case and whether that type of analysis should be barred from criminal trials until it is proven reliable. Fingerprints were the only physical evidence linking Terry L. Patterson to the 1993 murder of a Boston police detective. A police sergeant had testified at Patterson's original trial that four latent fingerprints were found that matched Patterson's. However, Patterson's defense attorney says that the method used in matching ridge characteristics was a haphazard approach. Even if the court rejects the defense's argument, it could take a more modest step and direct that juries be told that fingerprints are not fool-

proof. [See LEN, March 15/31, 2002.]

Brimfield Police Chief Charles T. Kuss and Lt. William Beaudry are under scrutiny by town selectmen for recommending the firing of a police officer who is currently on probation for a threatened sexual assault against a minor. Officer Patrick L. O'Donoghue, 34, who was hired along with two others on Aug. 22, was charged in September 2003 after he called a neighbor and threatened to rape her 12-year-old daughter. He was with the Paxton Police Department at the time, and resigned a month later. Kuss acknowledged not informing selectmen about O'Donoghue's background but said he thought the probation matter had been cleared up.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — A coalition of Republican state representatives has asked Gov. John Lynch to instruct Attorney General Kelly Ayotte to appeal a ruling that prevents illegal aliens from being prosecuted under the state's criminal trespass statute and to support police who use the law to curb illegal immigration. Ayotte had sent a memo to law enforcement officials on Aug. 15, informing them that they should not make arrests for criminal trespass based on a defendant's immigration status. Three days earlier, a district court judge dismissed criminal trespass charges that had been brought against illegal aliens by police in New Ipswich and Hudson. [See LEN, July 2005.]

NEW JERSEY — Two Roxbury police officers, Sgt. Richard Winstock and Patrolman Thomas Juskus, are among six people charged with running an illegal gambling club disguised as a social club in Dover. Although the group did get a variance to open the club, and Winstock and Juskus asked Roxbury Police Chief Mark Noll for written permission to work in the club, at no time was it divulged that there would be high-stakes gambling on the premises.

NEW YORK — The New York City Police Department is using hair samples in place of urine samples to do random drug testing of its officers. Drug use can be detected for up to 90 days in a hair sample as opposed to 30 days in urine. When officers are bald or have crew cuts, they are forced to hand over chest, leg or even pubic hair. Police unions have filed a complaint with the city's Bureau of Collective Bargaining but NYPD officials defended the testing, saying it is not overly intrusive.

Robert Murray, a state prison inmate with AIDS, was sentenced Sept. 7 to an additional 13 years for attempted murder, after biting and spitting on police officers, corrections officers and a mental health worker in order to infect them. Two years ago, at Harlem's 25th precinct, where he was charged with promoting prostitution, Murray spit in the eye of police Sgt. Margaret Timlin. Later he scratched an NYPD detective, splattered his saliva on a captain's face, and also tore the skin off a mental health worker at Kirby psychiatric prison facility. He consistently told his victims he wanted them to die. None of those exposed contracted the virus.

PENNSYLVANIA — Allegheny County is testing a version of its real estate web site that would separate the names of property owners from their addresses. The county's computer services department started developing the new site after they removed the

names of about 100 judges that were in the site. That had been done in response to a request from Chief U. S. District Judge Donetta W. Ambrose, following the murder of a federal judge's family in Chicago. The deletion of the judges' names prompted local law enforcement officials to call for the removal of all names.

U. S. District Judge Arthur J. Schwab has thrown out a lawsuit brought by several black residents in McKees Rocks who claimed that a police dog was trained to attack black people. The suit also alleged that the police department retaliated against them for speaking out against how it handled the incident. The police dog, Dolpho, mistakenly bit a 9-year-old black boy when his handler was trying to catch a drug suspect. Another woman claimed she was fired from her police dispatch job for complaining about the bite incident. The judge said there was no evidence to support any of the claims.

VERMONT — Law enforcement officials and victims' rights advocates are scratching their heads over a spike in the number of rapes in Vermont compared to a 2 percent drop nationally. Reported rapes jumped by 58 percent in Vermont in 2004, with the highest rates found in the southern part of the state. Lt. Kevin Anderson of the Brattleboro State Police barracks said that one common thread he has observed in most rape cases is that they involve drugs or alcohol. Even that, however, does not explain the large increase as drug arrests in the state have risen by 6 percent and Vermont has largely been spared the rise in methamphetamine abuse experienced by states in the South and West.

SOUTHEAST



ALABAMA — When the Anniston-based Center for Domestic Preparedness started losing potential trainees because local police forces couldn't spare the officers, the center developed a mobile unit and purchased a tractor-trailer to bring the training to the officers. In the six months since, more than two-thirds of the state's 30,000 first responders trained in the field. A spokeswoman for the center acknowledged that there are limits to mobile operations, as advance levels of coursework involving toxic agents are hard to take on the road.

FLORIDA — Police in Port St. Lucie are among the first in the country to implement a new approach to policing at all levels of the department, putting much more emphasis on analyzing crime data in order to detect and tackle crime trends early. Rachel Boba, an assistant professor at Florida Atlantic University, wanted to see if data culled from police reports could reveal trends in crime as well as clues as to how to stop the trend. She tested her theory on a growing crime in the city: construction site burglaries. Data analysis showed that most of the crimes were concentrated among just a few companies, so police asked those companies to do a better job of securing their sites. A drop in the number of burglaries resulted.

The Boca Raton Police Department has

acquired four new Toyota Prius hybrid cars, which get far better fuel economy than the standard Ford Crown Victoria cruiser. Because the gas-electric vehicles can't be used in high-speed chases, they will be driven by an investigator, a captain and two assistant chiefs.

GEORGIA — Former Riverdale police officer Russell Rogers has filed a federal lawsuit claiming that city officials fired him when they learned he was HIV positive. Rogers' attorney said that the city learned he had the virus that can cause AIDS while investigating a sudden rise in health insurance rates. Also, Rogers reportedly had to take numerous sick days for medical treatment.

MISSISSIPPI — Following a three-day manhunt that involved more than 200 officers, Christopher Bridges, 19, was arrested Aug. 16 and charged with capital murder in the shooting death of rookie Crystal Springs officer Timothy Webster. Webster was one of two officers assisting officer Greg Smith, who had stopped a vehicle in which Bridges was a passenger. Bridges fled and Webster chased him. A struggle ensued and Bridges somehow got Webster's .45-caliber service pistol and shot him. Webster had graduated from the police academy in June.

NORTH CAROLINA — Public universities across the state are increasing scrutiny on students' pasts and are training admissions officers on how to spot trouble in a student's college application. The effort is in response to the killings last year of two female students at the University of North Carolina-Wilmington by classmates. Both suspects had stalked their victims and then committed suicide after the crimes. In one case, the suspect's history of having withdrawn from two other UNC campuses after fights and suicidal threats was concealed; his father, a former UNC administrator, pleaded guilty to falsifying his son's application.

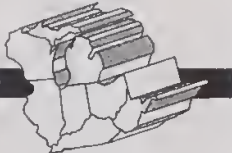
TENNESSEE — Garland Milam, 40, a self-confessed "monster" being held for the killing of two homeless men in Nashville, has confessed to a string of killings across the country. Investigators have not said how many murders Milam has confessed to, but police from Arizona, Texas and possibly Ohio are planning to interview him.

Memphis Deputy Chief Bobby Todd and Maj. James Krepela have been charged official misconduct and tampering with government records for altering a 2004 traffic accident report to change the name of the driver at fault. At the time of the collision, one driver, Ed Adams Jr., was charged with failing to maintain full attention. Five months later, the report was changed and the second driver was charged with making an improper turn. The new report omitted witness accounts of Adams driving slowly and talking on his cellphone, also deleted were the names of high-ranking police officials mentioned by the second driver. The charges against Todd and Krepela came the same day that indictments were unsealed against about 100 people, most of them affiliated with street gangs, on charges related to the disappearance of \$2 million in cocaine, 560 pounds of marijuana, 66 guns and a large amount of cash from the police department property room.

VIRGINIA — As part of an effort to ad-

dress a longstanding problem filling 911 dispatcher positions, the city of Richmond plans to offer double-digit increases in their pay. Entry-level communications officers will get an 11.5 percent increase, bringing the pay range to \$29,429 to \$47,703 — matching the average pay for dispatchers in suburban jurisdictions and other Virginia cities. Richmond also plans to seek bids for a new computer system, in order to replace the current 24-year-old system.

On Aug. 30, Bedford County Sheriff Mike Brown launched Operation Child-Sexual Offender Registration and Tracking. Under the initiative, investigators will identify all convicted sex offenders in the county and conduct surprise visits at their residences in order to ensure that they are complying with the state's sex offender registry. Brown said the operation was a response to recent national cases of high-profile child abductions by sexual deviants. According to a review by a state task force in May, hundreds of sex offenders in the state were not in compliance.



MIDWEST

ILLINOIS — Under a new law, people who come to gun shows to sell their firearms are now required to request background checks on the prospective buyers from the state police. Upon approval, the sale must then take place within 30 days. Also, sellers must keep sales records for at least 10 years and make them available to law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. Gov. Rod Blagojevich and other officials say that the law closes a loophole that street gangs have been exploiting.

INDIANA — Noble County Sheriff Gary Leatherman is planning to make a map and photo display of sex offenders living in the county. The map will be displayed near the entrance to the county courthouse, and will be updated every six months. One county commissioner said that the same information is on a public web site. Seventy-four people on the state's sex offender list either work or live in the county.

East Chicago police officer Eligah Johnson and two other people were charged Aug. 30 with cocaine trafficking. Federal authorities say that Johnson, while on duty, also tipped off local drug dealers as to when it would be safe for them to deal drugs without risking arrest. The charge was the latest embarrassment to the East Chicago department. Two weeks earlier, Cmdr. Clifton Rhodes was arrested by Michigan police on charges that he interfered with evidence in his brother's murder trial in Flint.

KENTUCKY — Federal authorities recently presented Louisville police with a check for \$412,000 for aiding in an investigation of a contraband cigarettes ring. The money was part of \$2 million in restitution forfeited by a Louisville businessman who was convicted of selling Kentucky-bought cigarettes to customers in Chicago so that they could avoid Illinois state taxes. Chief Robert White said the money would go toward the purchase of a new helicopter.

MICHIGAN — State Police officials have

denied allegations by the American Civil Liberties Union that the police labeled members of two Michigan activists groups as terrorists. The police say that a report they prepared for the counterintelligence agent at the Detroit FBI office about BAMN — The Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action, Integration & Immigrant Rights and Fight for Equality by Any Means Necessary — and Direct Action, an anti-war group, was intended to make the FBI aware that there were planned protests. The ACLU, however, said that the report summarized information on possible "terrorist activities" and referred to the groups as potential terrorists.

Detroit Police Chief Ella Bully-Cummings recently announced that she will lay off 150 officers, downsize the command staff, and merge the city's 12 precincts into six district stations, in order to save the city \$20 million. Detroit currently faces a \$300 million budget shortfall and a state takeover of its finances. The rank of inspector was eliminated and 60 officers in that rank were promoted, demoted to lieutenant or asked to resign. In the meantime, the Louisville Police Department, which had 72 vacancies for sworn officers, was seeking recruits from Detroit.

OHIO — For years, state law has prohibited convicted sex offenders from living within 1,000 feet of a school, but authorities had little in the way of enforcement options if violators were spotted. Now, officials in Warren County are making use of a law that went into effect in July that gives law enforcement the right to seek a court injunction against a sex offender who lives too close to a school. The county used a database of sex offenders, recently made available to them by the state attorney general's office, and found that 18 of the 150 sex offenders living in the county were residing within 1,000 feet of a school. Letters were sent out warning that the individual had one month to move or an injunction from the court would be used to force him out.

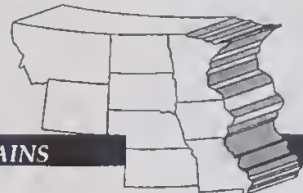
The Ohio Civil Rights Commission ruled Aug. 25 that the Delaware County sheriff's office wrongfully fired Deputy Marissa Hurst and allowed a "climate of intolerance toward pregnant women." The ruling marked the second time Hurst prevailed over Sheriff Al Myers. The first time came after Myers refused her request for light duty during her pregnancy and then fired her just weeks after giving birth. An arbitrator ordered her reinstated. When Hurst went back to work, Myers refused her request for a second-shift assignment and put her on the third shift. Her return to work was shortly after her husband, Columbus Police Officer Bryan Hurst, was shot and killed during a bank robbery. Friends said that Hurst was working numerous off-duty jobs to make up for his wife's loss of income.

WEST VIRGINIA — The Clarksburg chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police plans to open up a restaurant with several slot machines in order to get away from telemarketing to raise money. Although some critics, like former Harrison County sheriff Joe Trupo, say that police involvement with gambling machines is morally wrong, FOP president Carl Springer said that the video poker machines are legal and they'll be run by the book. The group hopes to earn \$1,000 a month from the games.

WISCONSIN — A federal judge on Aug.

29 awarded 17 white male Milwaukee police officers an additional \$1.5 million in their discrimination suit against the city and former Police Chief Arthur Jones. In April, a jury found that Jones, who is black, discriminated against the men on the basis of gender and race by not promoting them to the rank of captain. The jury found that Jones passed over the group as a whole a total of 144 times in favor of less qualified minority candidates. Jones denied that allegations and has repeatedly pointed out that half of the 41 people he promoted to captain were white men.

Menomonee Falls Police Chief Danick Ottow was the first in the county to answer Waukesha County Sheriff Dan Trawick's call for consolidating tactical teams. Ottow said that he didn't think it was good for Menomonee Falls to go it alone and that his nine-member team averaged fewer than two calls per year over the last five years. Most of those were to assist the sheriff's department. Trawick has proposed that some or all of the seven tactical teams in the county be consolidated.



PLAINS

MINNESOTA — St. Paul Police Chief John Harrington is considering several high-tech options to fighting crime without adding more officers. Among the ideas he's considering are "photo cop" cameras to catch red-light runners; "acoustic monitoring" devices in retail areas to help catch criminals; online forms that people could use to file their own police reports, and online maps that track sex offenders.

The Burnsville and Eagan police departments will soon take delivery on mobile command posts that will be equipped to handle police and fire emergencies. Burnsville's \$370,000 vehicle is being paid for by a grant from the homeland security department; Eagan's, which will cost \$467,000, will be paid for with city funds.

MISSOURI — Citing his own earlier ruling, Chief U.S. District Judge Dean Whipple on Aug. 29 threw out an indictment against a man charged with traveling to Missouri from Florida to have sex with a child. The child was actually an adult law enforcement officer, and Whipple wrote that since there was no person under 18 involved, the indictment must be dismissed. Prosecutors have said that Whipple's ruling, if allowed to stand, could threaten federal prosecution programs nationwide. Three other circuit courts of appeal have held that an undercover agent can stand for a minor; the U.S. Supreme Court has not yet spoken on the issue.

MONTANA — Threats and assaults on rangers at Yellowstone National Park were down last year compared to 2003, but the park still reported more incidents than any other national park in the country. The new figures show 12 threats and three assaults last year compared to 32 in 2003, but park spokeswoman Cheryl Matthews said that 2003 was an unusual year. Yellowstone's law enforcement operation is the largest in the national park system.

NEBRASKA — A \$71,076 grant from the nationwide Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program, administered by the Justice Department, will be used to buy new bulletproof vests for 40 Nebraska law enforcement agencies. An additional \$218,045 will go to 99 law enforcement agencies in neighboring Iowa. The program pays half the cost of new vests for agencies that serve jurisdictions with populations of less than 100,000 people.

In August, Gov. Dave Heineman signed a cross-deputization agreement that will allow tribal police from the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota to patrol the Nebraska border hamlet of Whiteclay. The town's main business is providing beer — millions of cans a year — to people from the reservation, where alcohol is prohibited and the alcoholism-related mortality is among the highest in the nation. Common offenses in Whiteclay include selling to intoxicated people or to minors, bootlegging onto the reservation, selling alcohol on credit, and public intoxication. The reservation, which is home to 15,000 Oglala Sioux, is 200 feet from Whiteclay, population 12.

The Nebraska State Patrol will use a \$269,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to improve its criminal records system. The changes will allow users to identify individuals with criminal records from any state; identify felons prohibited from firearm purchase; check backgrounds on people responsible for disabled, elder or child care, and maintain a state sex offender registry that is shared with the national public registry and the FBI.

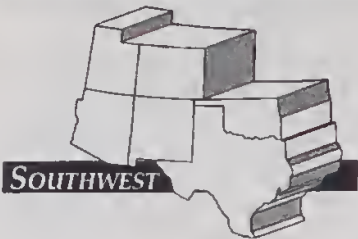
Omaha Public Safety Auditor Tristan Bonn won't have funding for her office after Dec. 31, after the City Council voted to transfer that money to the purchase of police helicopter fuel and additional patrol cars. Mayor Mike Fahey, however, plans to lure Bonn for his office, sparking concern from the City Council and police union president Aaron Hanson over the auditor's independence. In the past, the union and Bonn have clashed over many of her decisions. In early August, a report by the auditor's office showed that just 7 percent of police officers account for almost half of all officer investigations, sparking a heated reaction from the union and Police Chief Thomas Warren, who said the report obscured the department's record of professionalism.

SOUTH DAKOTA — A new state law requiring retailers to keep cold medicines behind the counter has generated some complaints of lost sales. The law also establishes a two-package-per-transaction limit on products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, which are commonly used to make methamphetamine.

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Please be patient.

AROUND THE NATION



ARIZONA — Police recruiters in Pima County say they see a decrease in the number of applicants for law enforcement jobs. They maintain, however, that the quality of recruits has not declined and candidates for the police academy must still meet stringent requirements. In Tucson, the police department bars applicants with any drug abuse or criminal history, while the Pima County Sheriff's Department only rejects those with any illegal drug use in recent years.

COLORADO — El Paso County Sheriff Terry Maketa recently got the attention of federal immigration officials when he warned that he was going to start driving illegal immigrants from his jail to the Mexican border, or release them on the streets, rather than pay for their upkeep. Federal officials said that they will consider opening an office in Colorado Springs to help process deportation cases. While that is welcome news for country officials, Jim Bensberg, the chairman of the county commission, said that it won't ease the \$1 million annual cost for housing undocumented aliens. The cost may be even higher this year as the jail is currently housing 75 to 100 undocumented workers a day, compared with 50 to 60 last year.

After a report from The Rocky Mountain News showed that arrests and parking tickets have declined significantly in Denver since 1998, Councilwoman Jeanne Faatz organized a task force to look into the situation. With just two slots on the task force set aside for officers, Faatz invited all interested officers to pick a number between 1 and 1,000. The officers who come closest to the pre-picked number will get the spots on the task force. FBI statistics show that major crime has increased by 27.6 percent in the city since 1998.

Prosecutors in Colorado Springs dropped charges against a man who had been accused of stalking his wife using satellite technology. He claimed that his wife had given him permission to install the GPS device because the two were working on rebuilding trust in their troubled marriage.

The new Denver police monitor, Richard Rosenthal, said that police shootings will now be investigated much faster than in the past. While he did not comment on last year's fatal shooting of Frank Lobato, who was unarmed, Rosenthal did say that the investigation took far too long. Rosenthal said that in the future he will be "embedded in the whole process." A new Civilian Review Board has also been created.

NEW MEXICO — After an Aug. 18 shooting that left two officers dead, the Albuquerque Police Department is reviewing policies and procedures for handling the mentally ill. Officers Michael King and Richard Smith were dispatched to do a "mental health pickup," when the subject of their pickup, John Hyde, fatally shot them. It was later determined that Smith had left his cover to go to the aid of King, who was the first to

be downed by a bullet. Hyde then shot Smith as well. Hyde killed three other people that day. New Mexico is one of only eight states with no avenue for authorities to force medication or hospitalization on mentally ill patients.

A veteran of the war in Afghanistan is in jail on a \$1.8 million cash-only bond, after shooting down a Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office helicopter in early August. Jason Kerns was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder after returning from Afghanistan, according to his father. The ex-Marine told deputies shortly after the crash that the helicopter was annoying him. Authorities say that had it not been for a pedal in the cockpit, the bullet would have hit the pilot. Instead, he was forced to make an emergency landing.

TEXAS — A report released by the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse found a 345-percent increase in prosecutions of illegal immigrants by the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Texas from 2003 to 2004. Assistant U.S. Attorney Nancy Herrera said that there has been no policy change but that immigration agents from the Border Patrol and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement have been making more referrals. Nationally, the number of prosecutions has gone up by 82 percent. Immigration cases now make up a third of all federal criminal prosecutions.

UTAH — Although the number of trainees at the Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training Academy is climbing, its budget has remained stagnant at \$2.5 million. Although POST usually graduates five classes per year with 20 to 30 students each, this year eight classes, with some having as many as 45 students, are being held. The academy gets its budget from moving-violation traffic fines. Some relief is expected next year when POST moves from its current facility in West Valley City to a new privately financed complex at Salt Lake Community College, with three times the current space.

Based on a telephone survey by the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Data, one in eight Utah women will be raped during their lives. The findings contradict a national report released earlier this year that said one in five will be raped. The report also found that one in three Utah women will be sexually assaulted during their lives. Nearly 90 percent of the victims reported suffering sexual assault before their 18th birthdays. Also, only 8.6 percent were attacked by strangers.



ALASKA — Police, FBI agents, park rangers and other law enforcement personnel in the state will be getting rid of their lightweight body armor made of Zylon. The material is known to lose its ability to stop bullets after some wear and exposure to light, heat and moisture. Anchorage is also replacing its Zylon vests but is lagging behind other agencies; Fairbanks began replacing its vests two

years ago.

CALIFORNIA — In an effort to lure more police recruits, the Los Angeles Police Department is considering imposing less stringent requirements. Police Chief William J. Bratton said that he was drawing up rules that would end the department's zero-tolerance stance toward past marijuana use and make it easier to hire people with bad credit histories. The move comes as the department pushes to have a 10,000-officer force by next summer. Some observers worry that relaxed standards could lead to increased misconduct and corruption.

Sacramento City Council members are considering a police department plan to make room on its Website to expose pumps, panders and johns. Police Chief Albert Najera said that the Web page would feature the photos and names of men arrested and convicted for picking up prostitutes or other vice-related offenses. The council was due to vote some time in September after looking at how the practice works in other cities. If the plan is approved, Sacramento would be the largest city in California to have such a Website.

A change in the way the LAPD counts domestic violence incidents has exaggerated the decrease in crime this year. Although officials issued disclaimers explaining that the shift in domestic violence statistics brought the department in accord with federal guidelines, the department continues to distribute figures that suggest a 28 percent drop in overall violent crime. Taking the change into account, the actual decline is probably only about one-third of that. The Los Angeles Times reported. At the beginning of 2005 the department changed its definition of aggravated assaults to exclude the least serious domestic violence incidents known as "simple" child or spousal assaults.

For the first time since the Rampart corruption scandal, LAPD officials have eased restrictions on the use of confidential informants. Since the scandal, in which officers used sources to frame suspects, among other misconduct, only undercover gang detectives and their supervisors have been allowed to use informants. Now, uniformed gang officers will also be allowed to cultivate informants. Officials say that the officers will be better able to penetrate violent street gangs.

According to a report under review by the Los Angeles Police Commission, use-of-force incidents by LAPD officers rose sharply in 2004 to 132, from 112 in 2003, 114 in 2002, and 117 in 2001. In response to the report by the commission's inspector general, Police Chief William Bratton said he has approved a new list of recommendations explaining when force may be used when dealing with suspects.

After the City Council twice rejected requests to appoint an independent police auditor, civil rights activists in Fresno have formed a local chapter of Copwatch, a program in which community members videotape law enforcement officers while they're on duty. A clergyman and civil rights activist said the move was in response to a steady stream of complaints that include racial profiling, excessive force and slow response time. Fresno Deputy Police Chief Roger Enmark said he felt a Copwatch chapter was unnecessary, telling The Fresno Bee: "Obvi-

ously, we think our people are very professional and are going to do the right thing."

A video camera installed at Lake Street Park in Los Angeles as part of an effort to curb neighborhood graffiti has been so successful that the police and city officials want to expand it citywide. Since the program began last year, graffiti has been reduced in the neighborhood by 60 percent. The program also involves volunteers from the neighborhood who monitor the streets and call in any vandalism. City contractors are then sent in to paint over the graffiti.

Los Angeles City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo last month obtained a preliminary court injunction against the Big Hazard street gang, which is accused of terrorizing the Ramona Gardens housing project for decades, using it as a headquarters for assaults, murder, robberies and drug dealing. In making the case for the injunction in a court declaration, LAPD detective and gang expert Bill Eagleson noted that crime in the area was underreported because both victims and suspects feared retaliation. The injunction bars gang members from "driving, standing, sitting, walking, gathering or appearing" together in a half-square-mile section of Boyle Heights.

IDAHO — In Boise, residents of city-owned low-income housing, like Joe Moiza and others, are concerned that the city is not doing enough to inform them that some of their neighbors are sex offenders. Moiza, who lives with his 6-year-old daughter, said that the city should have told him they were moving him upstairs from a sex offender. Although the sex offenders are on an Ada County register, which is posted on the Internet, residents say it is not enough.

WASHINGTON — Religious leaders in Seattle were up in arms in August after Police Chief Gil Kerlikowske refused to renew a permit for a company that provides motorcycle escorts during funeral processions. As a result of the decision, no funeral processions are being held within city limits. Deputy Chief John Diaz said Kerlikowske's decision was prompted by safety concerns, citing incidents in which two off-duty firefighters on motorcycles were killed in funeral-related accidents. Many people who work as the escorts are off-duty firefighters and police officers. Diaz planned to meet with clergy members and funeral-home operators in hopes of coming up with "some workable protocol."

On Sept. 5, Michael A. Mullen, 36, telephoned the 911 center in Bellingham and confessed to the killing of two convicted sex offenders. Mullen allegedly found his victims on a sheriff's department Website. He went to the house where three sex offenders resided, posing as an FBI agent. One of the three men was at work and escaped harm. When he returned home, however, he found the two other men dead from single gunshot wounds to their heads. Bellingham police Lt. Craig Ambrose said that in a post-arrest interview, Mullen kept referring to a case that occurred outside Coeur d'Alene, Ida., in which Joseph E. Duncan III, a repeat sex offender, beat three people to death with a hammer and then abducted two children. The 8-year-old girl, Shasta Groene, was with Duncan when he was arrested; her 9-year-old brother, Dylan, was found dead two days later.

H₂Ohmygod...

By the hundreds they came — mounted deputies from Texas; natural resource officers from Ohio; conservation officers from Illinois; municipal police from New York, Boston, Gainesville, Fla., Chattanooga, Tenn., and countless other jurisdictions — to help out where they could in the daunting rescue and recovery efforts after Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

In New Orleans, the police force was decimated as hundreds of officers failed to show up for work after the hurricane, in some cases resigning outright from the job. Those who did report for duty often did so despite having lost everything themselves — homes destroyed, family members dispersed or unaccounted for — and they worked to the brink of mental and physical exhaustion dealing with a situation beyond their wildest imaginings.



Members of a delegation of more than 300 New York City police officers head toward buses Sept. 3 before departing to help with relief efforts in New Orleans. (AP/Wideworld)



A New Orleans patrol car is submerged up to its light bar in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. (Reuters)



An elderly resident of New Orleans is rescued by Illinois conservation police on Sept. 7. (Reuters)

Preparing for an influx:

Academy changes await Denver rookies

Denver is adding some new techniques and flexibility to its police academy training in preparation for the onslaught of rookies who will replace the seasoned veterans expected to retire en masse over the next two years.

As matters now stand, the police department expects to lose more than 450 officers — or one-third of its force — between 2004 and 2006. While there will be 1,475 officers on paper, only 1,330 will actually be ready to hit the streets, with many unable to solo before 2006.

"Obviously, we're going through a great deal of transition due to the fact that there was a massive hiring period we went through in the early 70's," said Capt. Steve Carter, who commands the Denver police academy. "Those officers are leaving about now, about 30 to 35 years later."

To accommodate the department's staffing needs, Carter told Law Enforcement News, the academy is putting through overlapping classes of recruits. A new class of 52 students — as many as Carter says he can handle at one time — will be started every three months.

A 27-week academy and 16-week field training period means that there will be a 10-month lag before the recruits can fill an operational role.

"Even if I hired an officer Jan. 1, 2005, he really is of no practical use to the department until October of that year,"

Carter told LEN.

Mayor John Hickenlooper has allocated an additional \$2.5 million to hire more officers. Recruiters have traveled as far as Albuquerque and El Paso, Tex., to find new hires.

Carter said that when the agency heard that Detroit was laying off officers, recruiters were sent there to spread the word that Denver was looking for lateral transfers.

The academy is set up to be a hybrid that can accommodate training for both recruits and experienced officers, Carter said, and it is in that regard that there is a little room to move. Not all transfer officers are created equal, he observed. After a 17-week period, they will be evaluated. If they have progressed sufficiently, the department will put them out on the street sooner.

But it is the new recruits, whose range of experience and upbringing differ significantly than those of an earlier generation, who will change the face of the department.

In an interview with The Rocky Mountain News, department psychologist John Nicoletti said that many of the trainees are a product of a kinder and gentler upbringing. One notion they must be disabused of is that there are no losers, he said.

"Then they get into hand-to-hand combat and realize there are winners and there are losers," said Nicoletti. "Bad guys aren't kinder and gentler."

In practical terms, said Carter, it means combining "hands-on training" with multi-

media instruction as often as possible. The learning comes from being able to see the practical application of what has been taught.

To help students who may have forgotten how to study and take exams, Denver has brought in educators from local colleges to work pro bono with recruits in helping them identify their individual learning styles, said Carter.

And it is not just about book-learning, either.

There have been some recruits, he said,

Bullet-matching technique gets the heave-ho from FBI

A decades-old technique used by the FBI that matches the composition of bullets recovered at crime scenes to other bullets found in the possession of a suspect will no longer be used, the director of the bureau's crime lab said this month.

The FBI had placed a moratorium on bullet-lead analysis last year following a report by the National Research Council which concluded that examiners had sometimes overstated the reliability of results.

Juries, the NRC report said, were often led to believe, incorrectly, that the technique was akin to DNA matching. In fact, said the report, it is closer to being a test that could only definitively state that two bullets, like

who were used to driving small cars and could not seem to handle the agency's large Crown Victorias.

"Since driving is our No. 1 liability for police, we stress this and it's a mandate," said Carter. "If they don't get it, we will sometimes bring in occupational therapists to say, 'Okay, you don't get this because don't multitask well,' or, 'you don't get it because you have poor peripheral awareness.'"

Specific programs "are assigned to help them overcome those limitations if possible."

two blood samples, were of the same type.

Lab Director Dwight Adams asked that the NRC look into the matter after the bureau's former chief metallurgist, William Tobin, asserted that results obtained by the process known as data chaining were invalid.

"I don't have a problem with that phase of the practice," Tobin said in an earlier Law Enforcement News interview. "Where I do have a problem is the phase of the practice called unjustifiable extrapolation."

Simply because two bullets are composed of the same "analytically indistinguishable" elements does not mean they came from the same source, Tobin said. [See LEN, February 2004.]

Emergency declared on the border

Millions of dollars in state and federal funding were freed up last month for local law enforcement when the governors of Arizona and New Mexico declared states of emergency in border regions where, they say, ranches are being overrun by smugglers.

On Aug. 9, Columbus, N.M., Police Chief Clare May said he was shot at as he checked out abandoned cars. It was just one in a series of violent incidents that preceded the action taken by New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson and Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano.

Other incidents included the death of a New Mexico woman who was shot in the head by a Mexican police officer outside of Ciudad Juarez on July 30, and the crash in March of a Hummer that was trying to outrun the Border Patrol. Four illegal immigrants died in the accident.

"Both federal governments let us down," Napolitano told The New York Times, referring to Mexico as well as the United States. "There doesn't seem to be any sense of urgency."

In a letter to Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff, Napolitano wrote that she was "increasingly disappointed by red tape" at the department. There was little if any improvement in border security, she said.

The action taken by Richardson and Napolitano, which will make \$1.75 million available to New Mexico and \$1.5 million to Arizona, will provide funds until "Congress and the feds deal with this issue," Richardson told The Times. The money will be spent on overtime costs for sheriff's deputies and police, as well as equipment.

'Critical mass' builds among chiefs for real-time terrorism info network

An informal network that would allow a police chief to simply pick up the phone and contact a counterpart in another city, state or country could provide precious extra time for preparation in the event of a terrorist attack, says at least one counterterrorism expert.

Such a proposal was made by Los Angeles Chief William Bratton, following what appeared to be a second wave of transit bombings in London in mid-July. As it happened, Deputy Chief Michael Berkow was in London that day meeting with Sir Ian Blair, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to discuss local response to the four bombings that took place on July 7.

Berkow provided Bratton with raw, unfiltered information on the event before it appeared on CNN.

"There was nothing even on the TV when Berkow called," Bratton told The New York Times, "so right off the bat I had information from London before it hit anywhere."

Frustrated by the sluggish pace at which information is relayed to municipal departments from federal agencies, Bratton suggested that a more rapid form of communication be developed.

"We're used to things breaking very quickly and have to respond quickly," Bratton told The New York Times. "We don't have the luxury of waiting."

Federal agencies and municipal police departments have different missions when terrorists strike, said Chief Charles Ramsey of Washington, D.C.'s Metropolitan Police. Terrorism always starts as a local event with police as first responders, he told The Times.

"The FBI is worrying about who might have done it, but what I care about is that there was an attack on a transit system and I have rush hour coming up," said Ramsey. "I don't need a threat analysis. I need to know what I can do proactively to strengthen the security of our transit system."

A former Rand Corp. analyst and expert on terrorism, Brian Jenkins, said he has long been a fan of "connecting the cops."

Jenkins, who is now director of the National Transportation Security Center at San Jose State University's Mineta Transportation Institute, told Law Enforcement News that terrorists are operating in a different mode since Sept. 11, 2001. They are making fewer of the type of transactions that the nation's intelligence services monitor worldwide: fewer communications that could be intercepted, fewer large money transfers, and fewer teams of people being sent across

borders.

It does not mean terrorists are any less determined, he said, but rather that the operations have a higher local content, using "homegrown terrorists." As a result, Jenkins said, it is more likely that initial intelligence on attacks will come from municipal police.

Information from the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies is valuable, said Bratton, but takes too long to arrive. Bratton said he often had to rely on cable news networks rather than waiting hours for bulletins to arrive from the feds.

His plan is catching on with some other big-city chiefs.

"Waiting a few days through normal investigative methods or bubbling up through the joint task force doesn't cut it for a person concerned about their neighborhoods or their business," said Sheriff Bill Young, head of the Metropolitan Police in Las Vegas.

Young told The Times that he realized much of the early information on terrorist attacks was fragmentary and wrong, but he did not care.

"I'll decide how to use that information," he said. "I'm not going to wait for channeled information or information passed through intelligence networks. We have no other business here than the tourism business. One blip and we're done in Las Vegas."

Ramsey, Young and Chicago Superintendent Philip Kline said they were working to enlist 10 to 15 cities in the United States and Canada in this informal network of intelligence sharing.

The type of terrorist organizations being combated, like Al Qaeda, are completely "net-centric," said Appleton, Wis., Chief Richard Myers, a past president of the Police Executives International. They are small cells that are networked so if any one particular cell is taken out, it does not unduly disrupt the operation of the entire organization.

Police, he told LEN, are still burdened by a top-down bureaucratic process.

"I think what Chief Bratton is suggesting, maybe not deliberately, but is beginning to develop this network approach where we create cells that are linked and inter-related and interdependent so that if one element shuts down or fails, it is not going to take out the whole system," Myers said.

Both he and Jenkins, however, warned against the temptation to create too many rules.

"If it gets into a situation where there's going to be elaborate protocols for who

shares what with whom with what clearances under what circumstances, that's anti-communication," said Jenkins.

Joshua D. Filler, director of state and local government coordination for the federal Department of Homeland Security, disagreed with those advocating an informal network. The agency's Operation Center monitors global threats 24 hours a day, he told The Times. Cities including New York, Washington and Los Angeles retain permanent seats there.

Chiefs are asking for something unique, said Filler. The DHS is willing to sit down with police executives and figure out a way to give them information that has not yet been vetted, but with the understanding that the data is subject to change, he said.

It would also be a mistake to believe that informal networks are needed due to states' inability to develop resources that benefit both their own and federal agencies, said Edward Flynn, the Massachusetts secretary of public safety.

As an example, he pointed to the fusion-center concept, in which information that states get from the federal government would be coupled with intelligence developed by local police departments. The idea, Flynn told LEN, is to develop information that can be shared between municipal and federal agencies — to the extent that states can obtain information that would be useful.

The idea, he said, is reaching critical mass. Federal and state funding is behind fusion centers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, said Flynn.

"Anybody in the federal service will tell you — and anybody in state service will tell you — you're never going to beat CNN, so don't be silly," he said. "They're a worldwide organization on the scene instantly and no local police department can do that."

The bigger issue, Flynn added, is whether chiefs are getting information that is accurate, regardless of what is on TV.

"Even as they develop these informal networks of big-city police chiefs, let us not forget that every one of these cities is anchored in a metropolitan part of the state," he said. "Although it is good that Chicago and New York City talk to each other, it shouldn't come at the expense of Chicago talking to Illinois, and New York City being connected to New York State, not to mention New Jersey and Connecticut."

(For more developments on homeland security, turn to pages 10 and 11.)

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D.C.'s gay-crime unit gets recognition as it builds track record of achievement

While it failed to snatch the top prize this year, the gay and lesbian unit of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department was still the only law-enforcement program in 2005 to be named a finalist for the Innovations in American Government Award.

The Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit (GLLU) was one of 18 finalists for the award presented each year by Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Winners receive \$100,000.

Created in 2000 as a community outreach program, the unit is thought to be the only

specialized squad in the nation whose mission is to investigate crimes committed both by and against homosexuals, bisexuals and transgendered individuals.

Among its responsibilities, the GLLU advises Chief Charles Ramsey on issues affecting D.C.'s gay residents, estimated to make up between 10 percent and 12 percent of the city's population. It also provides assistance with police investigations that involve members of the gay community.

For example, Sgt. Brett Parson, the openly gay head of the unit, was called in by patrol officers on a case involving a 39-year-

old military officer. The victim had been beaten by his male partner and could not seek treatment for the injuries without putting his career at risk.

Another time, the squad was called when a Salvadoran man attacked his brother who, unknown to him, had been living as a woman. Parson arrived to find the figure in the dress slumped and bloodied, according to a profile on the GLLU by The Washington Post.

"We are here for you," is part of our message," Parson told The Post. "But so is, 'You are under arrest.'"

Horse mounts man

Will proposed bestiality law get a 'neigh' vote in Washington?

A farm outside of rural Enumclaw, Wash., was a destination site for people seeking sex with livestock, say county and local investigators who raided the place in July following the death of a man whose fatal injury occurred while being mounted by a horse.

The 45-year-old Seattle man, whose identity has not been made public, was already dead when a companion dropped his body off at the Enumclaw Community Hospital emergency room. Not realizing that the victim had already expired, medical staff wheeled him into the hospital. When they went back to find the driver, he was gone.

According to the King County medical examiner's office, the victim had died as a result of acute peritonitis caused by a perforated colon. His death was ruled an accident and will not be criminally investigated.

Enumclaw Police Cmdr. Eric Sortland told Law Enforcement News that police were able to trace the man's

movement back to the farm by interviewing people who had been with him that night.

"We were able to track down people who were with him that night and found out that there was a significant Internet element to this, that people would come from all over the country to this location to participate in this type of behavior," he told LEN.

Local police and sheriff's deputies seized hundreds of hours of videotape depicting men engaged in sex with animals, said Sortland. They are being reviewed by law enforcement to see if the acts meet the standards for animal cruelty.

Washington is one of 17 states that have not outlawed bestiality. However, investigators contend that other types of crimes might have occurred on the farm, such as child abuse or forcible rape.

"Activities like these are often collateral sex crimes beyond the animal aspect," Sortland told The Seattle Times.

The discovery of the farm led one state lawmaker to propose a bill that would make sex with animals a felony.

"These are sex acts against the innocent that have harmful effects," said state Senator Pam Roach, an Auburn Republican whose district includes Enumclaw. "People of this mind are probably making money off the harm they do to animals."

Her bill would also make it illegal to videotape anyone having sex with an animal, or to distribute such images. Offenders could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

When asked whether what they found at the farm surprised investigators, Sortland told The Associated Press: "Yeah. You could say that."

Information in a New York minute:

Crime-data mining takes quantum leap

With a database capable of holding tens of millions of state and national criminal records, as well as emergency calls and other information culled from various branches of the criminal justice system, the New York City Police Department says the potential exists for suspects to be identified just minutes after a violent crime is committed.

Launched in July, the \$11-million data warehouse known as the Real Time Crime Center is housed in a windowless room at 1 Police Plaza. It will be staffed at all times by 26 officers who will sift through the data, looking for key information that can be passed along to personnel at a crime scene.

"The new Real Time Crime Center is a new and powerful technological resource that will help the NYPD protect New Yorkers better than ever before," said Mayor Michael Bloomberg. "It will help police stop spikes in crime before they become trends, and make sure dangerous criminals are caught before they can hurt others."

Commissioner Raymond Kelly said the nerve center will initially focus on homicides, shootings and counterterrorism. Once the department gets a sense of the internal demand for its data analysis, the system will be brought into play on all offenses.

In practice, information from a crime scene, including the address, descriptions of the suspects, and any other relevant items will be fed into the system for a cross-check

of a database that contains more than 5 million state criminal records, parole and probation files; over 20 million criminal complaints from city records; some 31 million national crime records, and over 33 billion public records. It also holds a registry of the nicknames and tattoos of convicted criminals.

New York City is believed to be the only agency in the country with this type of sophisticated program.

In addition to its database, the crime center will use satellite imaging and computerized mapping systems to pinpoint locations where suspects might flee.

The information will be available within moments to officers via fax, email or pager. At some point in the future, said Kelly, police will be able to enter data themselves into the system via personal digital assistants.

While New York City may have the most inclusive database, other departments have also boosted their technology.

In Chicago, crime statistics from police are entered into a Google map that pinpoints for the public which neighborhoods have had more than their share of a particular crime.

A four-month-old mapping service created by Google provides latitude and longitude coordinates. Adrian Holovaty, 24, was able to match these points with outside databases — such as figures from the Chi-



New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg and Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly (r.) tour the Real Time Crime Center at police headquarters July 14.

cago Police Department.

"We've never been able to track trends before," said James Cappleman, a community activist. "Now, when we tell police there is a problem, we'll know what we're talking about."

Google has also played a role in the creation of a one-stop cyber spot for Tampa law enforcement agencies.

The Tampa Bay Security Network was brought online in May. Its \$2.3-million searchable database will link 58 agencies in nine Florida counties some time next year. For now, it links five Pinellas and Hillsborough county departments and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, according to a report in The St. Petersburg Times.

COPLINK, a technology used by more than 100 jurisdictions, including Boston and San Diego, was the model for the network. Tucson investigators used that system to help them track down a pair of kidnappers.

Lorelei Bowden, the project manager for the Tampa Bay network, said they entered into the system a nickname that the victim's friend heard one of the men called the other. It sounded like "Waydo."

Sure enough, the COPLINK system was able to steer officers to the home of a man called "Waydo," Bowden told The Times. Police found the young female victim alive and inside the house, she said.

"No longer will criminals be able to avoid detection by pulling up stakes and moving from one municipality to another," Hillsborough County Sheriff David Gee told The Times. "Within a few minutes, investigators can conduct research or pursue leads that otherwise would have taken days or weeks."

Crackdown on workers' comp fraud starts at home for LA sheriff's office

Prompted by concerns about the rising cost of workers' compensation, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in July launched a new fraud unit that will investigate the agency's own employees.

The county's Board of Supervisors has approved more than \$1 million to fund the squad. Each of its 10 detectives comes from the private sector.

"They will obviously be investigating what we consider to be cases that need to be looked at," Steve Whitmore, the sheriff's department's senior media adviser, told Law Enforcement News. "The sheriff believes this needs to be done because it's unacceptable for him and the department to have people who work the system."

The sheriff's department paid an estimated \$85 million in workers' compensation for the 2004-2005 fiscal year. While it is an improvement over the \$103 million paid during the previous fiscal year, neck and back injuries, knee damage and carpal tunnel injuries cost the agency tens of millions of dollars.

"We do expect injuries, but we do not and will not ever tolerate or expect fraud," Sheriff Lee Baca told The Copley News Service. "We'll help people come back to work. We'll give them a measure of concern if they stay away from work unnecessarily. We will check their medical records to ensure that their doctors know that we do have a place for them to work other than just police cars."

A lieutenant and a sergeant will supervise

the team. Cases will come from the department's risk management unit and other county entities, he said. If criminal charges are warranted, the cases will be brought to the district attorney's office. Currently, three to five such cases a year are handed over to prosecutors.

Bill McSweeney, chief of the department's training division, said that abuse is committed by as many as 10 percent of agency employees on disability leave.

"Public safety has a higher rate of disability claims" than other professions, he told The Copley News Service. "The very nature of the work raises the chance of injury, but we can't afford the expense of people who are hyperextending their absences."

The Bureau beckons

While it will be difficult to replace Los Angeles Police Department counterterrorism chief **John Miller**, the field of qualified applicants is larger than it might have been, thanks in part to what Miller and Police Chief **William Bratton** have established over the past three years, experts say.

Miller announced last month that he would be leaving the LAPD to take a post with the FBI as assistant director of its office of public affairs.

"John has played a key role in shaping the city and the region's intelligence gathering and counterterrorism capabilities," said



John Miller

Bratton. "He greatly improved the collaboration between the LAPD and its many federal, state and local law enforcement counterparts."

Miller was a former reporter and anchor on the ABC-TV program "20/20." He is one of the few journalists — and perhaps the only police official — who has interviewed **Osama bin Laden**. Bratton recruited Miller to head the counterterrorism

office in 2003. The two had worked together, with Miller as Bratton's spokesman, when the latter was New York City's police commissioner.

The hiring of Miller, who was unsworn at that time, unsettled some in the LAPD.

"He and **Gerald Chaleff** [head of the Consent Decree Bureau] have set examples that there are significant positions in law enforcement where it is appropriate to have civilians," **Alan Skobin**, the Los Angeles Police Commission's anti-terrorism liaison, told *The Daily News of Los Angeles*. "He demonstrated by his actions how valuable he is."

Miller has since gone through the LAPD's police reserve academy and is now a sworn reserve officer.

Terry O'Sullivan, a research analyst at the University of Southern California Center for Homeland Security, told *The Daily News* that a "farm team" has developed in the field of terrorism in the years since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. "[Bratton will] certainly have more people to choose from now than two to three years ago," he said. "Los Angeles would be a very appealing place to work for many people."

Miller called the LAPD the "Cadillac" of intelligence and counterterrorism operations. The next few years, he said, would have been the time to watch it work and grow. But Bratton hired him to do the building part, Miller said, and it's done.

Called to serve

While it was a first for the Nez Perce Tribal Police force in Lewiston, Idaho, becoming the only woman ever named chief was just one in a long line of firsts for **Leslie Hendrick**.

An enrolled member of the tribe, the 50-year-old Hendrick was the first Indian to serve as a page in the state Legislature, and was the first woman to serve on the school

board in Worley.

"I am very please and honored to be able to serve my people," she told *The Associated Press*. "There is still a mind-set that if you're a woman at a police department, you're probably the clerk. I want to let the public know I'm there."

Hendrick is a 19-year veteran of the tribal police. Officers respect Hendrick because of her experience, said Capt. **Keith Kipp**, who has been serving as acting chief of the 13-man department since the resignation of **Tom Idol** four months ago.

"Women have always been in charge behind the scene for us, now they're out in front," he told *The AP*. "Now, young girls can see what they can attain."

Hendrick was selected by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee which oversees the 3,000-member tribe and in May elected its first chairwoman, **Rebecca Miles**.

Miles said that Hendrick was simply the best qualified. She was also the only female contender for the post.

"She was the best for the job . . .," Miles told *The Lewiston Tribune*. "The timing was great, but it really had nothing to do with being a woman or being the first."

College gets its man

Robert Loudon, a former commander of the New York City Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Team, has joined the faculty of Georgian Court University in Lakewood, N.J., as director of its bachelor's degree program in criminal justice.

Loudon, who holds a doctorate in criminal justice from the City University of New York and a master's degree from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, spent 21 years with the NYPD before becoming head of John Jay's Criminal Justice Training Center.

Georgian Court's program is designed to attract students from local law enforcement agencies and community colleges as well as

those serving in state and federal criminal justice agencies.

In a nod to Georgian Court's origins as a college for women — it is now coed — Loudon said he is particularly concerned about the underrepresentation of women in all areas of the criminal justice system. While the road may be bumpy, said Loudon, there is a great deal of opportunity out there for them.

"He's eminently qualified both because he's well known, but also because, in his classes, he's not just talking theoretically about what goes on in criminal justice — he's talking about what he's experienced when the theories are applied," said Dr. **Linda James**, dean of the university's School of Sciences and Mathematics.

Tweaking the machine

The changes that Little Rock, Ark.'s new police chief, **Stuart Thomas**, says he will make in the agency after he assumed command in July will amount to little more than tweaking a well-oiled machine.

Thomas is a veteran Little Rock officer who was selected in April from a pool of



Stuart Thomas

finalists that included Detective Division commander Capt. **David Ebinger** and Assistant Chief **Carlos Corbin**. Corbin had led the department following the retirement on Jan. 1 of Chief **Lawrence Johnson**.

"When I think of Stuart Thomas, I think of his dedication to Little Rock," said City Manager **Bruce Moore** at a reception held to welcome the new chief.

The first item on his agenda, said Thomas, will be examining the emergency call log to see how the agency's 230 uniformed officers could be deployed more efficiently. Thomas also plans to establish new mechanisms for filling vacancies left by officers on sick leave or military service.

"The things that are going to change are a small percentage of the department," he told *The Arkansas-Democrat Gazette*.

Thomas was 21 when he joined the department in 1978. He was prompted by the way the department handled — or failed to handle — the break-in of his car.

He retired as assistant chief in 1995 to work at a manager of Rebsamen Golf

TIME CAPSULES

Events in criminal justice from 25 years ago — August and September 1980 — as reported in *Law Enforcement News*.

◆ As the 1980 presidential campaign heats up, criminal justice planners voice hope that Republican nominee Ronald Reagan will reverse the Carter administration's proposed budget cuts for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, or at least force Carter's hand to ease the austerity plan for FY 1981.

◆ In response to what it sees as a growing problem of police brutality against minorities, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights calls on Congress to put more teeth in federal laws authorizing the Justice Department to take action against individual officers or entire departments accused of engaging in brutality.

◆ Observers say one of the worst harvests in Mexico in three decades is prompting record numbers of aliens to attempt to cross the border illegally into the United States. The Border Patrol, already stretched thin by an unexpected wave of Cuban immigrants and a surge in fuel prices that has limited patrolling, says it is unable to confirm the surge in Mexican border crossings.

◆ New York Gov. Hugh Carey vetoes a bill that would have allowed police officers to work off duty in specified establishments that are licensed to sell alcohol. Officers maintained that they needed the moonlighting jobs to supplement low police salaries, while management insisted that such outside employment

would lead to corruption.

◆ A spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration says that the agency is "making progress" in its efforts to turn off the spigots on international and domestic drug pipelines. The spokesman said agency officials were particularly pleased with efforts to interrupt the flow of heroin from the Golden Crescent nations of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and with interagency coordination in the fight against marijuana and cocaine smuggling from Colombia.

◆ New York State toughens its handgun-registration law, adopting a provision that mandates a minimum one-year sentence for those who are convicted of packing a gun in a public place.

◆ A report issued by the National Institute of Justice says the compensation of crime victims is an idea "whose time has arrived," minimizing the concerns raised by states that the costs of compensation programs would be unacceptably high.

◆ A federally funded study conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum calls for "a dramatic change in police procedures" regarding family dispute calls, recommending that subjects who injure their spouses be arrested. The study also calls for additional training to impress on officers the fact that responding to family violence is an important part of police work, and not something that should be left to social workers.

Course, but returned in 2004 as the administrative service manager.

One of the biggest challenges Thomas will face will be a shortfall of sworn personnel. The patrol division is currently about 40 officers below authorized strength. The department plans to hire 34 recruits in September in addition to the 26-member class that graduated from the academy in July.

The phone goes quiet

The Erich family of Washam, Wyo., has effectively been under house arrest for the past 21 years — but they would not have had it any other way.

Since 1984, **Roberta and Dewey Erich**, along with their son **Tim**, have staffed the Daggett County 911 emergency line. When someone called, it was one of the Erichs who would dispatch fire, police or ambulance service.

The Erichs are estimated to have volunteered 184,000 hours of service by working seven days a week, 24-hours a day. On Christmas, all three would get a half-day off. By contrast, someone who worked 40 hours a week for 30 years would have accumulated 62,400 hours.

"We were just here and we had a business so someone was here all the time, and they asked us if we would and we said we would," said Roberta.

The Erichs ran a taxidermy shop. Each night, they would turn up the volume on their phone's ringer so they could hear it as they slept. Most of the emergencies involved vacationers at Flaming Gorge in Utah, roughly five miles from the Erichs' home.

Now that the county has switched to a consolidated dispatch service out of Vernal, the Erichs are no longer needed to man the phones.

"It was a meaningful experience," said Tim Erich. "I'm just glad that we can sleep at night. It's going to take a while to get used," he told *The Deseret Morning News*. "It's really quiet on weekends."

Among the accident-related calls fielded by the Erichs over the years, Tim Erich recalled a motorcyclist who hit a bear and her cub. The mother was never found, he said, but the cub was found in a tree. As for the motorcyclist, he had a neck injury but was otherwise okay, Erich said.

Silencing the "Rant"

An Internet bulletin board where members of the New York City Police Department could say what they feel about the department, the mayor or anything else they're angry about led to the termination in July of the veteran officer who ran the Web site.

Edward Polstein, 43, has since filed suit in federal court charging that the NYPD violated his First Amendment rights to free speech.

The online bulletin board, "NYPD Rant," was launched in 1999. Polstein said it grew out of his frustration with having been continually passed over for assignment to specialized units — a situation he blames on his lack of a high-ranking, well connected

mentor

Given the opportunity to mouth off in anonymity, Polstein's rank-and-file brethren have been making the most of it. NYPD Rant gets as many as 60,000 visits daily. It recorded more than 120,000 on the day a new police contract was announced.

"A lot of cops don't have avenues to rant and rant," Polstein told *The Daily News*. "If you keep it inside, bad things happen."

Among the rants posted was this one about police officials: "[Department brass] fear this board — they loathe this board."

And that seems to be the case. Polstein made no friends with superiors by posting a photograph of Commissioner **Raymond Kelly** that morphs into the cartoon character Popeye. In another posting, Adolf Hitler is seen addressing his storm troopers with a rant that likens the NYPD to the Third Reich.

Polstein, who operates the site under the name "Polecat," was warned that Internal Affairs was monitoring the bulletin board.

Shortly after 9/11, Polstein demonstrated how easy it was to smuggle weapons into police headquarters. Flashing a phony badge, he got past security with a bag containing a fake pipe bomb, plastic knives and a stun gun.

After confessing his ruse to the sergeant on duty, Polstein offered his assistance in training. A housing cop for 18 years, he had offered a free course — on his own time — on how to spot a concealed weapon.

When he finally heard from the brass in October 2003, Polstein was charged with three departmental violations: posting language and remarks discourteous to department and elected officials; smuggling weapons into headquarters; and using the NYPD logo on the Web site without permission.

After Polstein was convicted on all three charges, the department worked out a deal by which he would be allowed to retire in return for not suing the NYPD. The settlement was revoked, however, when Polstein tried for a tax-free disability pension; he was subsequently terminated.

"The Rant was my diary; it was how I felt at the moment," Polstein told *The Daily News*. "It is my constitutional right to vent."

Going out on top

When it comes to listing police officials who are great administrators, observers say Salt Lake City Chief **Rick Dinse** deserves to make the cut.

"He truly cared about the officers, truly cared about their working conditions and them personally," Capt. **Jack Rickards**, a 19-year veteran, told *The Salt Lake City Tribune*. "He was willing to listen and got them willing to listen."

Dinse spent 40 years in law enforcement, most of them with the Los Angeles Police Department, where he began as a patrol officer and left as a deputy chief. He was hired by Salt Lake City in 2000. Among his accomplishments there, Dinse points to the peaceful staging of the 2002 Winter Olympics just five months after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. It was, he said, the "high-light" of his career.

But now it is time to retire, said Dinse, who is 63. He gave himself a target of five years in Salt Lake City, although he won't be



Rick Dinse

leaving until next February or March. In the time remaining, Dinse told *The Tribune*, he hopes to persuade the City Council to finance a new public safety building.

His relationship with Mayor **Rocky Anderson** has not always been smooth. Although Anderson said he would have liked Dinse to stay until 2007, the end of the mayor's second term, there has been tension between the two.

That was particularly true during the investigation into the kidnapping of **Elizabeth Smart**, who was abducted in the summer of 2002 and found the following March. Dinse refused to release a sketch of a homeless street preacher who turned out to be **Brian David Mitchell**, the man ultimately charged with Smart's kidnapping.

At the time, Anderson had strongly disagreed with Dinse's decision.

"Personally, I like Rick Dinse and I wish him well," said **Tom Smart**, Elizabeth's uncle, who wrote a book on the case that was sharply critical of the police investigation.

Dinse has other fans, as well.

The Utah chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union said it has fewer concerns about the Salt Lake City department than any other law enforcement agency in the state.

"It's certainly not perfect," **Dani Eyer**, the organization's executive director, told *The Tribune*. "We do still continue to hear complaints about excessive force [although] they are few and far between."

Comings and goings

"If at first you don't succeed" could be Tampa Assistant Chief **Scott Cunningham**'s mantra. Although he lost his bid to command that city's police force, Cunningham has been given the opportunity to lead Cary, N.C., department.

Cunningham was one of a number of law-enforcement officials who moved up the ranks over the past few months to the top-cop spot.

Cary, a city of roughly 111,000 people about 12 miles west of Raleigh, has been ranked as one of the 10 safest large cities in the country by *Morgan Quitno Press*, an independent private research and publishing company. Cunningham started his new job there on Aug. 26.

"To run a department is something I've been looking at for a while," he told *The Tampa Tribune*. Cunningham acknowledged that leaving Tampa was going to be tough, but that he had to do what was best for his family. He and his wife have three sons, ages 7 through 18.

The 48-year-old Cunningham holds a doctorate in adult education and management. In 2003, he was a finalist for the top Tampa job, which went to a retired Tampa police major, **Stephen Hogue**. Hogue chose Cunningham as one of his two assistant chiefs.

"I'm sorry to see him go, to be honest with you," he said. "It's kind of neat, isn't it? It's always good to see people that come from here and are successful."

Elsewhere around the country

¶ **John Perkins** was named chief in Huntley, Ill. A 30-year law enforcement veteran,

Perkins is a native of Aurora, Ill., and left that city's police force as a deputy chief. He was selected by Huntley officials after a seven-month search. Perkins will replace Chief **Randy Walters**, who led the department for nine years. Walters is battling cancer.

¶ Also in Illinois, the city of Bolingbrook has a new chief: Naperville Capt. **Ray McGury**, who began his new job in August.

"Ray's going to make a great police chief," Naperville Chief **David Dial** told *The Chicago Daily Herald*.

"Bolingbrook would have made a mistake if they hadn't hired him. He is a tremendous leader in the Naperville Police Department and a great leader in the community. We will miss him."

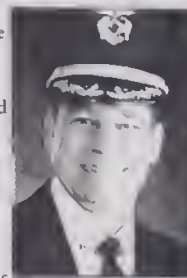
¶ In Stanislaus County, Calif., Assistant Sheriff **Mark Puthuff**, 42, took over the department from Sheriff **Les Weidman**, who retired last month.

Puthuff joined the sheriff's department in 1988 after spending five years operating his in-laws' dairy farm in Waterford. After a stint with the police department in his hometown of Modesto, he returned to the sheriff's office in 1996. Puthuff is the only announced candidate for the position in the 2006 election.

"What I know about him is that he's a good man and he's a good leader," Modesto Chief **Roy Wasden** told *The Modesto Bee*.

¶ Citing health concerns, **Reuben Greenberg** retired Aug. 15 as chief of Charleston, S.C., after 23 years at the helm. Greenberg, 62, suffers from hypertension.

Mayor **Joseph Riley** hailed the long-time chief as a role model who "opened doors and opened eyes." Lt. Col. **Edward Henthington** was named interim chief pending a national search for a successor.



Top to bottom: Cunningham; Puthuff; Greenberg.

9/11 plus four: Homeland security

Advance knowledge

The names of Sept. 11 hijacker Mohammed Atta and three of the other terrorists who crashed planes into the World Trade Center had been identified by a highly classified military intelligence program prior to the attacks, according to two veteran intelligence officers.

Lt. Colonel Anthony Shaffer told *The New York Times* that he was prevented from passing on the information to the FBI by military lawyers who feared the program, known as Able Danger, would be portrayed as an operation that had spied on civilians residing legally in the United States.

Attorneys associated with the Special Operations Command of the Defense Department forced the cancellation of three scheduled meetings with the FBI in 2000 and early 2001, Shaffer told *The Times*.

The information corroborated what was provided last summer to the commission investigating the terrorist attacks by Scott J. Phillpott, a Navy captain who managed Able Danger for the Special Operations Command. One week after Shaffer made his statement, Phillpott identified himself as the naval officer who met with the 9/11 commission.

While he declined to discuss the issues outside of his chain of command, Phillpott said his story is consistent. "Atta was identified by Able Danger by January-February of 2000. I have nothing else to say."

But in a statement released in August, the commission said nowhere in the documents on Able Danger turned over in 2003 by the Pentagon did it refer to Atta or any of the other hijackers.

Richard Ben-Veniste, a member of the 9/11 Commission, told *The Times* that while he could not judge the credibility of Shaffer's information, the Pentagon needed to "provide a clear and comprehensive explanation regarding what information it had in its possession regarding Mr. Atta."

If the information was credible, he added, the Pentagon would need to explain to the panel why the commission was not "provided with this information despite requests for all information regarding Able Danger."

Head shots

Police should shoot to kill when confronted by a suicide bomber, aiming for the head to prevent the suspect from detonating the bomb, according to guidelines recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police on its Web site in July.

Killing suspected suicide bombers with head shots is already the national policy in both Britain and Israel. On July 22, London police fatally shot a Brazilian electrician they mistook for a suicide bomber.

The LACP guidelines provide a behavioral profile for police. Suicide bombers, it said, might wear a heavy coat or jacket in warm weather, carry a duffel bag, briefcase or a backpack with visible wires. They might appear nervous and pace, mumble prayers or sweat excessively.

Officers do not have to wait until the suspected bomber makes a move, according to the guidelines.

A protocol is also being developed by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board that will be distributed to some 450 bomb squad units.

"The police standard operating procedure

of addressing a suspect and telling them to drop their weapon and put their hands up or freeze is not going to work with a suicide bomber," said Bruce Hoffman, a terrorist expert with the Rand Corp. "You're signing your own death warrant if you do that."

The U.S. Capitol Police is the first agency in the nation to adopt a shoot-to-kill policy. Said its chief, Terrance W. Gainer: "There is not a responsible chief or head of a law enforcement agency in this country who isn't now pondering the dilemma a suicide bomber presents to their officers."

Taken for a ride

Members of Congress in July blasted the Department of Homeland Security for failing to present a federal plan for protecting the 26 million Americans who take public transportation every day.

The Bush administration was due to come out with a strategy for national transit safety by April 1, 2005.

The lawmakers delivered their criticisms at a hearing held just weeks after Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff provoked outrage with his remark that protecting airplanes was a higher priority than making municipal and suburban buses, subways and commuter trains secure.

In an interview with *The Associated Press*, Chertoff said: "A fully loaded airplane with jet fuel, a commercial airliner, has the capacity to kill 3,000 people. A bomb in a subway car may kill 30 people. When you start to think about your priorities, you're going to think about making sure you don't have a catastrophic thing first."

The Senate on July 14 approved a \$31.8 billion Homeland Security spending bill that included just \$100 million for mass transit. A competing proposal to spend \$1.16 billion of the homeland security funds on mass transit was rejected by the Senate.

Ounces of prevention

Testifying before two House homeland security subcommittees in June, New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly suggested to federal lawmakers that funding should be allocated to train officers involved in intelligence gathering, or "first preventers," as it has been to train some 790,000 first responders nationwide over the past two years.

"I think it's minimal as far as prevention is concerned," he said, noting that the NYPD needs "federal funding to support a comprehensive program of intelligence capability that includes both analytical and operational personnel."

Thanks in part to federal training programs run by the Homeland Security Department, New York City has never been better prepared to protect itself, said Kelly. But those preparations have come "at a steep price," he said.

Roughly \$178 million from the city's own pockets is spent annually on anti-terrorism programs, Kelly noted.

Unanswered questions

Former members of the 9/11 commission may no longer have any official authority, such as the power to issue subpoenas, but they are hopeful that they still wield enough clout to make officials listen.

The members have re-formed as a private nonprofit called the 9/11 Public Discourse



Forensic experts comb through the wreckage of a double-decker bus destroyed by a bomb in Tavistock Square in central London on July 7. Suicide bombers killed 52 people in four attacks on London's mass-transit system.

Project, which in June held the first of a planned series of public hearings on continuing issues of domestic preparedness.

"We're going to ask a lot of questions," said Thomas H. Kean, who chaired the 9/11 commission.

Much of the hearing was devoted to the failure of the FBI to reorganize itself as the nation's primary domestic intelligence-gathering agency. Jamie S. Gorelick, a former deputy attorney general under President Clinton, pointed to the bureau's scrapping of its Virtual Case File computer system at the cost of \$100 million. She also cited the harsh criticism directed at the FBI by a separate presidential commission examining the nation's intelligence capabilities.

Another problem, said the group, is that top intelligence officials have too little authority in the hiring and firing of analysts who assess threat information for the bureau. One recommendation made was that an expanded national security division be created within the FBI. Whoever headed this unit would report, at least indirectly, to John D. Negroponte, the new director of national intelligence, *The New York Times* reported.

Holes in the database

An audit conducted by the Justice Department's inspector general found that while the quality of the work done by the various agencies responsible for maintaining a terror-suspect database had improved, there were still significant weaknesses in the project.

Among these were inadequate training, high turnover of employees staffing a 24-hour call center, and a lack of long-range planning. Inspector General Glenn A. Fine also found that some 32,000 suspected terrorists listed as "armed and dangerous" were nevertheless given the lowest level security designation. Law enforcement personnel, he said, may not realize who they are up against when they confront such a person.

Officials countered that all such suspects should be considered dangerous, but that legal restrictions prevented them from being arrested. Even when dealing with a hijacker wanted in another country, police must have probable cause, said Donna A. Bucella, director of the Terrorist Screening Center, an agency run by the FBI.

Fine acknowledged the ambitious goal of merging a dozen terrorist watch lists from nine agencies. It was a "significant accomplishment," he said, that the lists were consolidated so quickly after the center was created by presidential directive in September 2003.

Seeing red

By an overwhelming 424-4 margin, the House of Representatives has approved a measure that would scale back the Department of Homeland Security's often-ridiculed color-coded alert system and better tailor public warnings to specific locations.

Representative Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), who chairs the House Homeland Security Committee and sponsored the bill, said indiscriminate nationwide alerts create "dead-weight economic loss." His legislation also requires officials to add information about "appropriate protective measures and countermeasures" to threat advisories.

Homeland Secretary Michael Chertoff said the alert system is under review. Improvement or adjustments to it will be announced in the coming months, said spokesman Brian Roehrkasse.

Practice makes perfect

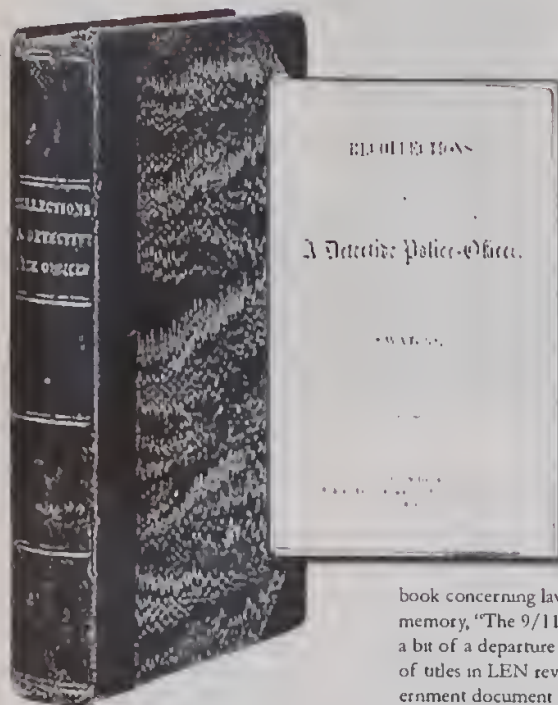
Using an old highway tunnel in Standard, W.Va., as a stand-in for the Lincoln or Holland tunnels in New York City, members of a task force chosen from the best rescue teams the city's police and fire departments have to offer spent two days in June digging make-believe victims out of the rubble caused by a "terrorist explosion."

The New York Urban Search and Rescue Task Force was created by the Center for National Response. In the scenario created for the drill, a blast seals off the tunnel, trapping hundreds of motorists inside. To make matters worse, a small canister is leaking radiation.

"It's pretty realistic," Donald LaSala, a member of the NYPD Emergency Service Unit, told *The Daily News*. "As a training session, it's the toughest I've seen."

Terrorism-preparedness drills were also conducted in May in cities from Vancouver, B.C., to Detroit.

In Vancouver, public health officials and



Central booking

*LEN looks at the latest in the
literature of law enforcement*

Introduction

By Nancy Egan, Supplement Editor

Even though it's been just over a year since the last literature review was published in Law Enforcement News, in the summer of 2004, many new books of professional or personal interest to law enforcement personnel have appeared in print, more than amply justifying this updated edition. Descriptions of several of them appear in the following pages.

The books were selected using several means, some more methodical and empirical — such as the use of databases like "Books in Print," "Criminal Justice Abstracts" and "Worldcat" — and others more informal, such as browsing around bookshelves and chatting with colleagues over coffee. Having eventually looked at several hundred titles, a little over a hundred of these made the list. What follows is a brief discussion of why some books made the final cut while others did not.

The inclusion of the most talked about

Nancy Egan is an assistant professor and reference librarian at the Lloyd Sealy Library of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. She has written several articles on law enforcement matters and library issues for both academic publications and encyclopedias. Also, for the past five years she has written the "Around the Nation" section of Law Enforcement News.

book concerning law enforcement in recent memory, "The 9/11 Commission Report," is a bit of a departure from the usual collection of titles in LEN reviews, in that it is a government document. However, it became an overnight bestseller and an eventual nominee for the National Book Award — a rare achievement for a government publication. The report represents the culmination of the 9/11 Commission's task to uncover the mistakes and oversights made that led up to the terrorist attacks and to glean lessons for the future, providing a biting yet thoroughly documented analysis of the failures of law enforcement, intelligence and government.

The report was also only one of several books written recently on the perceived failures of the FBI in the years prior to the 2001 attacks. A few of the others are included on the list: "The FBI & American Democracy: A Brief Critical History"; "Broken: The Troubled Past and Uncertain Future of the FBI," and "1000 Years for Revenge: International Terrorism and the FBI — the Untold Story." The first two were written by FBI historians, Athan G. Theoharis and Richard Gid Powers, and the third by veteran journalist Peter Lance.

Also included in this supplement are several books — memoirs and testimonials — that underscore the hard work and achievements of law enforcement. Whether their plentitude is evidence of a huge boom in books of this genre or merely a reflection of this editor's personal preferences is difficult to say. While the latter is freely admitted, what is new about several of these books, aside from their publication date, is that many of them received considerable atten-

tion, for better or worse.

For example, "Blue Blood," by New York City police officer Edward Conlon, became a bestseller and was named one of the 100 most notable books of 2004 by The New York Times. Also, the release of King County, Wash., Sheriff David Reichert's "Chasing the Devil: My Twenty-Year Quest to Capture the Green River Killer" just weeks before the November election probably helped his successful bid for a seat in the United States Congress. (All profits from the book reportedly went to charity.) Then there is "Three Weeks in October: The Manhunt for the Serial Sniper," by former Montgomery County Police Chief Charles Moose. The author's acceptance of a hefty advance for the book, which was scheduled to come out prior to the suspects' trials, stirred a flap

classic 1984 theory is brought up to date by applying more contemporary modes of crime like stalking and white collar crime, and "Stress and the Police" by Katherine W. Ellison, in which new factors like the 9/11 attacks and changing police department demographics are discussed.

Most of the books were published in 2004 and 2005, although a few titles from 2003 are included (One book, "Police Leadership" by M. R. Habersfeld, has a 2006 publication date.) Many of the books on the list have already been reviewed elsewhere. Books that received several or consistent bad reviews were left out, but a few that received mixed reviews do appear on this list. Omitting them would cheat potential readers from deciding for themselves whether a book was worth reading. In addition, many times even

Several books — memoirs and testimonials — underscore the hard work and achievements of law enforcement. Many of them received considerable attention, for better or worse.

over ethics that eventually led to his resignation.

The books included in this review were for the most part written for professionals, although some books that could also be used by students are included as well. Those on the list, however, are not primary classroom textbooks. The books may instead present one original research study, like any of the titles in the LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC series, "Criminal Justice Recent Scholarship." In addition to drawing conclusions that may be useful to police staff or administration, these books provide professionals with a look at the methods used by sociologists and criminologists. Others represent a collection of pertinent scholarly articles (e.g. "Contemporary Policing: Controversies, Challenges and Solutions," edited by Quint Thurman and Jihong Zhao, and "Policing and Minority Communities: Bridging the Gap," edited by Delores Jones-Brown and Karen J. Terry), thereby providing the reader with a thorough understanding of a specialized topic from various perspectives.

Second or subsequent editions of books are only included if the new edition reflects a considerable change in content. These include, for example, Stanton E. Samenow's "Inside the Criminal Mind," in which his

a critical reviewer will point out that a book is otherwise worth reading.

In the main, the books on this list deal with crime and policing in the United States, although some works dealing with historical topics outside the United States are included, such as "Penal Practice and Culture 1500-1900," edited by Simon Devereaux and Paul Griffiths, a collection of essays on forms of punishment in England. In addition, the list includes some books containing information about other countries' policing practices, which were deemed applicable to policing in the United States (e.g. "Police Leadership in the Twenty-First Century: Philosophy, Doctrine and Developments," by Robert Adlam and Peter Villiers).

A few categories suffered from a scarcity in new material. For example, while there are three titles that fall into the technology, weapons, and equipment category, the first two deal primarily with computer technologies and the third with weapons. Surely, the moral, logistical and safety issues surrounding equipment like Tasers and other less-than-lethal weapons, body armor, emergency and nonemergency communications systems, police web pages, speculation over the safety of the Ford Crown Victoria, patrol car video

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Central Booking: what's new in police literature

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cameras, etc., would make the subject of a useful book

While there are several titles in the terrorism and extremism category, more could be written about actually *poling* terrorism. In this category, there are titles that deal with responses to actual incidents, or with terrorism's potentially chilling effects on governmental policy or on police power. Much more needs to be written on actual police preparedness and the strategic responses to terrorism (there may be many scholarly and professional articles on the topic), although a couple of good reference works — "Community Preparedness and Response to Terrorism," edited by Gerald R. Ledlow, James A. Johnson and Walter J. Jones, and "Terrorism Prevention and Response," by Cliff Manan, now in its second edition, are currently available

There are two other reasons why pertinent titles on any of the subjects could have been left off the list. First, the last LEN literature review was little more than a year ago and the titles may very well have appeared on that earlier list. The second reason can only be chalked up to human error

Most of the books were actually examined by the supplement editor. However, in several cases, outside reviews or even publisher's information had to be used. In such instances, the source is noted in the

entry. An attentive reader will note that information provided by a publisher (usually found on the web) is written with the express purpose of selling books.

The books are divided among several categories, although some books would lend themselves to more than one category, thereby requiring the use of some creativity. Within each category, the entries are in alphabetical order. Both hardback and paperback ISBNs are provided, if available. If only one ISBN is given, it is for the hardcover, unless otherwise stated

Many publishers do not like selling directly to consumers. It is often easier to use online booksellers like barnesandnoble.com and amazon.com. In the case of the latter, used copies may also be available for sale. Academic and professional books are often expensive, so you may want to first check out your local or academic library. If your library does not have a book you are interested in, you may wish to inquire about interlibrary loan. This service is provided by many libraries for little or no cost. Many college campus bookstores may also be a useful source of pre-owned copies at discounted prices.

A directory of publishers is provided for the reader's convenience. Only U.S. telephone numbers and fax numbers are provided when available. Web addresses are also provided when available.

Happy reading.



Broome County, N.Y., Sheriff David E. Harder encourages young readers by showing off his copy of "A Police Officer... that's what I'll be." The book was written by Dallas Senior Cpl. Ronald Pinkston for his two sons, to give them a better understanding of how police can help them.

Administration, Management & Supervision

Adam, Robert & Villiers, Peter. (2003). **POLICE LEADERSHIP IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: PHILOSOPHY, DOCTRINE AND DEVELOPMENTS.** Winchester, England: Waterside Press, ISBN 1872870244

This is a collection of essays written by criminal justice professionals and scholars. Although many of the contributors work in and are concerned with the British police services, much of the content can be applied to policing in the United States. The chapters raise questions about ethics and philosophy in police leadership and discuss the integration of these as a solution to problems facing police today. Institutional corruption, the application of the military or quasi-military model to American police leadership, and the attention to fighting crime and achieving performance goals at the expense of constitutional considerations are just a few of the topics covered

Archbold, Carol A. (2004). **POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY, RISK MANAGEMENT, AND LEGAL ADVISING.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, ISBN 1593320388

This title is part of the "Criminal Justice: Recent Scholarship" series. The study uses a number of data sources — a national survey of municipal and county police departments, telephone interviews and case studies — to assess the use of risk management and police advising in several large American police agencies. The study found that most large agencies use risk managers and legal advisors to assist management in developing policies

Haberfeld, M.R. (2006). **POLICE LEADERSHIP.** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall, ISBN 0131149717

Leadership styles of some of the most high profile chiefs in the country are examined. However, as was pointed out in the June 2005 issue of LEN, "Smaller departments, which are often left out of research, formal compilations and discussions on the topic of leadership, have equally interesting challenges and exhibit leadership styles that are equally worthy of dissemination. Haberdell does not disappoint. A refreshing portion of this book interweaves an explicit and important theme, one that many practitioners and training academics have pushed for years: that the primary reason for poor pools of candidates for leadership positions is the lack of development and training skills. But there is another reason as well: potential leaders think more about management than they do about

leadership."

Reese, Renford. (2005). **LEADERSHIP IN THE LAPD: WALKING THE TIGHTROPE.** Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, ISBN 1594600201.

LAPD leadership must maintain a balance between the public and the department's rank and file. Using interviews with LAPD officers and Los Angeles residents, the book takes us through a recent history of one of the country's biggest and highest profile police forces. Included are chapters on chiefs Daryl Gates, Willie Williams, Bernard Parks and William Bratton, which discuss their leadership styles and handling of several major events, including the Rodney King beating controversy and the riots, the O.J. Simpson case, and the Rampart scandal.

Smith, Jim. (2004). **A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY MANAGER: A THEORETICAL AND EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Ltd., ISBN 0398074631

Smith claims that one of the biggest failings in public safety organizations is the failure to formerly train supervisors who make the transition from the rank and file. Here, he offers common scenarios that lead the reader through both practical and theoretical management applications. Some of the issues discussed are the collection and interpretation of data as a tool in resource allocation, communications techniques, emergency planning, discipline, morale, and the development of funding through grant applications.

Community & Problem-Oriented Policing

Gutierrez, Ricky S. (2003). **SOCIAL EQUITY AND THE FUNDING OF COMMUNITY POLICING.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, ISBN 1593320019.

Part of the "Criminal Justice: Recent Scholarship" series. The author feels that political, social and organizational variables should be considered when looking at the evolution of policing. In this work, therefore, he examines changes in police agencies since their receipt of Community Oriented Policing (COPS) funds authorized by the 1994 Federal crime bill. He discusses

disparities in funding and the ability to solicit money among poor and prosperous municipalities and the effectiveness of those funds.

Phillips, Peter W. & Dantzker, Mark L. (Editors). (2004). **POLICING AND SPECIAL UNITS.** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall, ISBN 0130482110 (paper).

This book is a collection of original readings that cover the two basic forms of special units — the problem-oriented and the method-oriented. The topics cover the nature and use of a wide range of units

including elder abuse units, SWAT and critical incident teams, drug units, volunteer units, bias/hate crime units, gang units, and mounted and bicycle units. Management issues pertaining to the development of special units are also discussed.

To find out more about titles in this supplement, contact the publishers, listed in the directory on Page 12.

Corporate & White-Collar Crime

Block, Alan A. & Weaver, Constance A. (2004). **ALL IS CLOUDED BY DESIRE: GLOBAL BANKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger. ISBN 0275983307.

This book describes the 1999 Bank of New York money laundering scandal and examines the dealings that led to the revelation that its Eastern European Division laundered \$6 billion for criminal organizations like the Russian mafia. Block and Weaver illustrate how the underworld of organized white-collar criminals, Mafia groups, CIA operatives and legitimate banking institutions can clean dirty money and operate criminal enterprises across the world.

Criminology

Kraska, Peter B. (Editor). (2004). **THEORIZING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EIGHT ESSENTIAL ORIENTATIONS.** Long Grove, Ill.: Waveland Press. ISBN 1577662288.

The authors provide alternate perspectives in eight theoretical frameworks about the criminal justice system — criminal justice as Rational/Legalism; as a system; as crime control vs. due process; as politics; as socially constructed reality; as growth complex; as oppression, and as late modernity.

Reamer, Frederic G. (2004). **CRIMINAL LESSONS: CASE STUDIES AND COMMENTARY ON CRIME AND JUSTICE.** New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 0231129300, ISBN 0231129319.

Based on thousands of cases in which the author was involved while serving on a parole board, the book categorizes the nature of various crimes and reflects on what may have led to these crimes. His typology differs from previous works which categorize offenders in that, rather than typing them by behavior, he classifies them by the circumstances that led to the behavior — such as desperation, greed, rage, revenge, frolic, addiction and mental illness. He then suggests ways to prevent criminal behavior by addressing these circumstances.

Crime: General

Lee, Matthew T. (2003). **CRIME ON THE BORDER: IMMIGRATION AND HOMICIDE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC. ISBN 1931202702.

Part of the "New Americans" series. Using data collected from each city's homicide investigations unit and culled from the 1990 United States Census, the author examines the relationship between ethnicity, immigration and homicide in three border cities: El Paso, Miami and San Diego. In this study — one of the first to empirically examine the conventional wisdom on immigration and crime — Lee claims to offer evidence that casts doubt on the validity of the popular stereotype of the "criminal immigrant."

Newburn, Tim & Sparks, Richard (Editors). (2004). **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLITICAL CULTURES: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF CRIME CONTROL.** Cullompton, England: Willan Publishing. ISBN 1843920263, ISBN 1843920549

(paperback).

Most of the essays in the collection were originally papers delivered at the 2001 Keele University symposium titled "How Does Crime Policy Travel?" The essays describe both successes and failures in applying crime policies from one culture to another, and a few demonstrate the broad impact that U.S. policy has across the globe.

Reid, Lesley Williams. (2003). **CRIME IN THE CITY: A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF URBAN CRIME.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1931202737.

Part of the "Criminal Justice: Recent Scholarship" series. Reid maintains that while political and economic conditions influence crime, years of research have failed to codify the relationship into a usable form for law enforcement policy making. She compares political, economic and crime data from Detroit, Boston, New Orleans and Atlanta from 1960 to 1996 and finds that only one variable had the same effect on crime in all

four cities — consistently, declines in manufacturing employment caused increases in crime. Separate chapters on each of the four cities describe the various economic and political variables that affected each

Stucky, Thomas D. (2005). **URBAN POLITICS, CRIME RATES AND POLICE STRENGTH.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1593320906.

Part of the "Criminal Justice: Recent Scholarship" series. Stucky hypothesizes that the local political context affects the ability of citizens to make their concerns heard in local government and, therefore, their ability to organize against crime. Further, he asserts that local political systems that are more susceptible to citizen pressure will have relatively more police. The results of his study of cities with 25,000 or more residents are presented here and suggest that the effect of social disorganization on crime rates as well as the relative size of police departments varies by local political context.

Cyber-Crime

Bocij, Paul. (2004). **CYBERSTALKING: HARASSMENT IN THE INTERNET AGE AND HOW TO PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger. ISBN 0275981185

According to Bocij, cyberstalking — a relatively new form of deviant behavior in which perpetrators use technology to harass people — poses a serious threat to Internet users. The phenomenon can ultimately result in circumstances like cyber-smearing, physical or sexual assault, or even murder. The book discusses the difference between stalking and cyberstalking, describes many actual cases and underscores the prevalence and varying nature of this particular crime.

Smuth, Derek V. (2004). **RISK REVOLUTION: THE THREATS FACING AMERICA & TECHNOLOGY'S PROMISE FOR A SAFER TOMORROW.** Atlanta: Longstreet Press. ISBN 1563527340.

The author is the chairman and chief executive officer of an information dissemination company whose clients include not only private companies but also more than 7,000 law enforcement, homeland security and other government agencies. His premise is that the same technologies that have improved our lives can be used against us

and have made us much more susceptible to risk. Smuth discusses issues like terrorism, child abduction, corporate financial scandals and identity theft, and explains how technol-

ogy and information can be used to protect us against all of them. He warns, however, that these must be used responsibly so that individual civil liberties are protected

Drugs

Frederickson, Dann D. & Siljander, Raymond P. (2004). **STREET DRUG INVESTIGATION: A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR PLAIN-CLOTHES AND UNIFORMED PERSONNEL.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd. ISBN 039807531X, 0398075328 (paper).

This book provides practical information for any law enforcement professional in undercover or uniformed investigation. It begins with a concise look at illicit drugs in the United States, both historically and currently, and then provides a thorough overview of drug identification, methods of ingestion, users and sources. Drug enforcement techniques like knock-and-talk



investigations, search warrants and raid planning, and physical surveillance and surveillance photography are also discussed.

Robbins, David. (2005). **HEAVY TRAFFIC: 30 YEARS OF HEADLINES AND MAJOR OPS FROM THE CASE FILES OF THE DEA.** New York: Penguin Group. ISBN 1596090073 (paper).

After several decades, billions of dollars spent and countless lives lost or destroyed, there is still no end in sight to the war on drugs. Written in a straightforward chronological narrative, this collection of "dispatches from the front lines of the war on drugs" includes tales of the investigations that took down the French Connection, the

Medellin Cartel and Pablo Escobar

Valentine, Douglas. (2004). **THE STRENGTH OF THE WOLF: THE SECRET HISTORY OF AMERICA'S WAR ON DRUGS.** London: Verso. ISBN 1859845681

Based largely on interviews with former undercover agents, the book offers a history of the most successful federal agency in American history — the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, which operated from 1930 to 1968. This is the story of the organization's infiltration into the Mafia and the French Connection and how these casemaking agents eventually found themselves as the targets of the CIA and FBI.

Forensic Science & Investigation

Dnelak, Steven C. (2004) **HOT ZONE FORENSICS: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION**. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher Ltd. ISBN 039807464X, 0398074658 (paper).

This book should prove useful to criminal investigators who need to establish their own evidence collection standards for chemical, biological and radiological evidence. Detailed protocols and equipment requirements for such evidence are provided, along with explanations as to why each protocol is recommended.

Kobilinsky, Lawrence, Iotti, Thomas R. & Oeser-Sweat, Jamel (2005) **DNA: FORENSIC AND LEGAL APPLICATIONS**. Hoboken, N.J. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. ISBN 0471414786

The authors, a noted forensic scientist and two lawyers, offer a mix of the technological and legal aspects of DNA. Chapters cover biochemistry, genetics and replication of DNA, science and criminal investigation; forensic DNA analysis methods, genetics, statistics and databases, litigating a DNA case; DNA evidence at trial, and exonerating the innocent through DNA. Well written and peppered with brief case histories and explanatory matter, this guide is perfect for all forensic science, police and legal professionals.

sionals

Lazer, David (Editor) (2004). **DNA AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE TECHNOLOGY OF JUSTICE**. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press. ISBN 0262122650, 026262186X (paper).

This volume grew from a conference held at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government in 2000 and is the 12th book in the Basic Bioethics series. It is a collection of 16 essays that debate the issue of "DNA: Diviner of Guilt or Threat to Liberty?" Chapters are written by distinguished scholars and representatives of the justice system, including Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer. The four sections provide essays on the groundwork for the debate, the bioethical issues, crime and behavioral genetics, and a discussion of consensus and debate over DNA's many roles in the criminal justice system.

Lee, Henry C. (2004). **CRACKING MORE CASES: THE FORENSIC SCIENCE OF SOLVING CRIMES**. Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus Books. ISBN 1591021995.

This book is written by the noted forensic scientist Dr. Henry C. Lee, whose work has involved him in some of the highest profile cases of the late 20th century. Lee describes

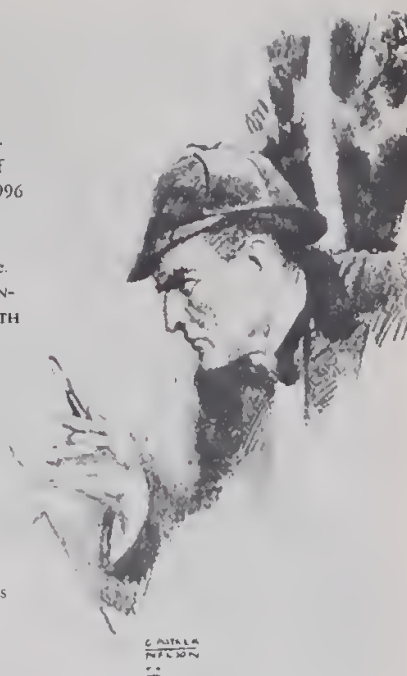
the forensic details of five of those sensational cases, including the 1975 murder of Martha Moxley and the as yet unsolved 1996 murder of JonBenet Ramsey.

Starrs, James E. with Ramsland, Katherine. (2005). **A VOICE FOR THE DEAD: A FORENSIC INVESTIGATOR'S PURSUIT OF THE TRUTH IN THE GRAVE**. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. ISBN 0399152253.

Starrs takes us on the sites of several exhumations, including those of Alfred Packer, a 19th-century Colorado prospector accused of cannibalism; of a body buried in a grave purported to be that of Jesse James; and of Mary Sullivan, supposedly a victim of the Boston Strangler, Albert DeSalvo. Starrs reveals his struggles in his pursuit of the truth in order to be a voice for the dead.

Stevens, Senta. (2004). **FORENSIC NURSE: THE NEW ROLE OF THE NURSE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**. New York: Thomas Dunne Books. ISBN 0312251998.

The book offers interesting scenarios that describe the role and importance of forensic nurses. These professionals are often the first law enforcement response to a situation and their knowledge of evidence detection and



gathering is crucial to investigations. They are trained in providing the appropriate emergency room response and procedures in cases involving victims of rape, felonious assault and homicide, domestic violence, workman's compensation, accident liability, child abuse, hazardous environment contamination, automobile accidents and attempted suicides.

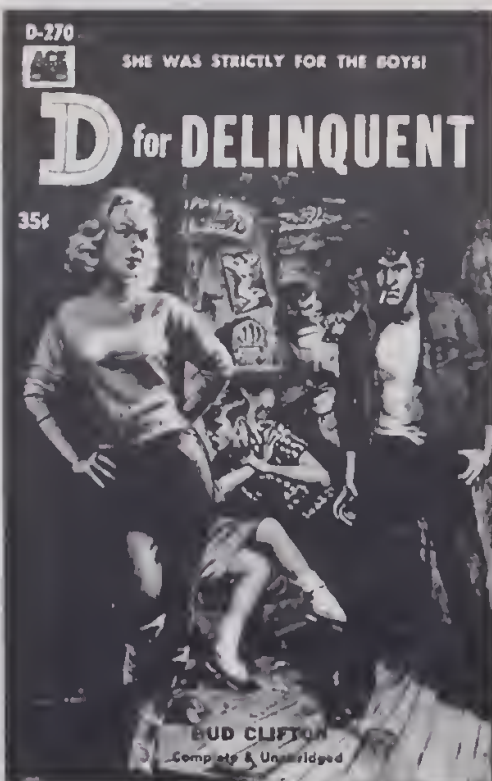
Gangs, Juvenile Crime & Delinquency

Allan, Edward L. (2004). **CIVIL GANG ABATEMENT: THE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPLICATIONS OF POLICING BY INJUNCTION**. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1593320418.

Part of the "Criminal Justice Recent Scholarship" series, Civil gang abatement combines public-nuisance law with the civil remedy of the preventive injunction, giving law enforcement another tool to help reduce the negative influence of gangs on communities. Based on the concepts of "Broken Windows" and "community prosecution," it is a proactive rather than a reactive operating philosophy. The study looks at injunction initiatives to determine whether this process incorporates the elements of problem-oriented policing — flexibility and community involvement — and finds that while flexibility is evident, community involvement is weak in gang-troubled areas. Still, he concludes that civil gang abatement is an appropriate approach to neighborhood gang problems.

Brotherton, David C. & Barnos, Luis (2004). **THE ALMIGHTY LATIN KING AND QUEEN NATION: STREET POLITICS AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF A NEW YORK CITY GANG**. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 0231114184, 0231114192 (paper).

According to the authors, one of the most feared gangs in the country has renounced violence and the underground economy and transformed itself into a social movement acting on behalf of the dispossessed. In order to determine why the Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation in New York City made this purported transformation, the authors conducted field observations, life-history interviews and



interviews with "outsiders," and examined archival documents.

Decker, Scott H. (Editor) (2003). **POLICING GANGS AND YOUTH VIOLENCE**. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing. ISBN 0534598412.

Part of the Professionalism in Policing Series, this is a collection of essays by noted scholars, highlighting current practices in community policing and juvenile justice with an emphasis on gangs. Some of the chapters address anti-gang initiatives in Boston, St.

Louis, Detroit, Dallas, Los Angeles, Chicago and other cities or regions in the United States.

Esbensen, Finn-Aage, Tibbetts, Stephen G. & Gaines, Larry (Editors) (2004). **AMERICAN YOUTH GANGS AT THE MILLENNIUM**. Long Grove, Ill.: Waveland Press, Inc. ISBN 1577663241.

This comprehensive collection of articles on American youth gangs is broken into four parts: definitions and current trends, varieties of gangs, gang activities and responding to youth gangs. The entire book provides a comprehensive look at gangs, members and the nature of their violence. Included are chapters on police youth violence interventions, as well as political and organizational response to gangs and civil gang injunctions. Some of the articles have been previously published.

Klein, Malcolm W. (2004). **GANG COF: THE WORDS AND WAYS OF OFFICER PACO DOMINGO**. Walnut Creek, Calif.: AltaMira Press. ISBN 0759105464, ISBN 0759105472 (paper).

Klein presents a fictional composite police officer (although every quote and incident actually occurred) named Paco Domingo. The author contends that there are innumerable gang cops who do not fit Paco's image but that his existence is all too real and too prevalent. While Paco just skirts corruption, if he were to be placed in an elite unit with little or no supervision, the worst would happen. The ultimate proof, maintains Klein, is the Rampart scandal. The book also explores gang culture and the misconceptions surrounding it, as seen through the eyes of a criminologist who spent over 40

years studying it.

Newman, Katherine S., Fox, Cybelle, Harding, David, Mehta, Jal, & Roth, Wendy (2004). **RAMPAGE: THE SOCIAL ROOTS OF SCHOOL SHOOTINGS**. New York: Basic Books. ISBN 0465051030, 0465051030 (paper).

The authors use over 100 interviews with victims' and perpetrators' families, teachers, ministers, classmates and the police involved in two school shootings at Heath High School in West Paducah, Ky., and Westside Middle School near Jonesboro, Ark. While most members of these communities expressed surprise at the identity of the perpetrators, the shooters' classmates usually said that they were not surprised at all. The "loner theory" is challenged and the reasons why so many people miss the warning signs are explored. The authors argue that rather than the isolated acts of disturbed teens, these incidents are caused by roots of violence that are deeply entwined in the communities themselves.

Turk, William L. (editor). (2004). **SCHOOL CRIME AND POLICING**. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 0130924911 (paper).

Turk and contributing authors examine the problems and concerns with school crime and work to offer solutions. This text lays the foundation for understanding by recognizing the relationship of school crime to juvenile crime. Included in the text are details of the school crime experience, suggestions for police officers on the steps needed to ensure a safe school, and ways to handle a school crime emergency. Teacher's perspectives and a survey of school crime perceptions in a high school in Edinburgh, Tex., are also integrated as a hands-on approach (publisher).

History & Biography

Burrough, Bryan. (2004) **PUBLIC ENEMIES: AMERICA'S GREATEST CRIME WAVE AND THE BIRTH OF THE FBI, 1933-34.** New York: The Penguin Press. ISBN 1594200211

Peppered with the antics of such notorious characters as John Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Ma Barker, "Machine Gun" Kelly and Bonnie and Clyde, this book offers details not unveiled in the sensationalized Hollywood accounts. Written by a veteran journalist, the stories of the gangsters are often chilling but sometimes entertaining. No less compelling, however, is the tale of the then-fledgling Federal Bureau of Investigation (or the Bureau of Investigation) and its pursuit of these criminal legends.

Devereaux, Simon & Griffiths, Paul (Editors). (2004). **PENAL PRACTICE AND CULTURE, 1500-1900.** New York: Palgrave Macmillan Ltd. ISBN 0333997409.

The book is a collection of essays discussing concepts, perceptions and forms of punishment in England in the four centuries after 1500. Included are essays on punishing petty crime, changing perceptions of capital punishment, public executions and prominent hangmen. Also discussed is the eventual obsolescence of certain types of punishments, e.g. stocks, ducking stools and whipping posts. A comprehensive look at its subject, interesting anecdotes and some illustrations are found throughout the text.

Kusch, Frank (2004). **BATTLINGROUND CHICAGO: THE POLICE AND THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger. ISBN 027598138X

A reexamination of the infamous clash between protesters and police, in the preface, Kusch writes "By turning its lens on the men who wore the uniform that fateful spring and summer, and the city they called home, this study hopes to move beyond stereotypical images of Irish, Italian and Polish cops, 'storm troopers' with cigar butts between their teeth, beating hippies with batons, spraying mace with abandonment. It ventures past the construct of 'pigs' that went 'berserk' on the streets of Chicago and places their actions into context of the time and the culture from which they emerged. It strives to see these officers as they saw themselves—men with families, mortgages and lives—from the perspective of that turbulent time."

Matera, Dary (2004). **JOHN DILLINGER: THE LIFE AND DEATH OF AMERICA'S FIRST CELEBRITY CRIMINAL.** New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers. ISBN 0786713542 0786715588 (paper).

Although this book got some mixed reviews—at least one reviewer (Booklist) mentioned that the author fell into the trap of glamorizing Dillinger and his capers while vilifying law enforcement—all agree that the book is a good read. The author, a veteran journalist, makes good use of the Dillinger Museum archives in Nashville, and this detailed history is evidence of that collection's vast resources.

Pfeifer, Michael J. (2004). **ROUGH JUSTICE: LYNCHING AND AMERICAN SOCIETY, 1874-1947.** Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press. ISBN 0252029178.

While most books on lynching focus on one particular case history or a region or state, Pfeifer's highly researched text looks at

lynchings in all regions of the United States and attempts to determine why such acts rarely happened in mid-Atlantic or New England states. He notes that a highly evolved middle class, transformed by capitalist systems by the late 19th century, reshaped that region's legal system and the Southern and Midwestern regions followed in the early 20th century. He further states that the modern legal death penalty was a compromise offered by these middle class advocates of due process in America.

Powers, Richard Gid. (2004) **BROKEN: THE TROUBLED PAST AND UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF THE FBI.** New York: Free Press. ISBN 0684833719.

The author is a historian who has written several books on the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover. In this, his latest work, Powers asserts "This is the history of an American tragedy. The story of how so great an American institution as the FBI could become so traumatized by its past that it failed in its duty to the nation it was sworn to protect..." He describes this traumatic past and asserts that in the events leading up to the September 2001 attacks, the bureau should have been able to discern a smoking gun.

Taylor, David. (2002). **POLICING THE VICTORIAN TOWN: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLICE IN MIDDLESBROUGH, C. 1840-1914.** New York: Palgrave. ISBN 0333652398.

Using archival material like commission reports, statistics and committee minutes, the author explores the development of a police



force in Middlesbrough. This small hamlet eventually grew to a population of 120,000 after a period of intense industrial development. The years are broken into two distinct parts: the first, 1840 to 1870, covers the period of rapid expansion and the founding of the police force; the second, from 1870 to WWI, describes a stabilization and maturation of the police force as second- and third-generation police officers made the force their long-time careers.

Theoharis, Athan G. (2004). **THE FBI & AMERICAN DEMOCRACY: A BRIEF CRITICAL HISTORY.** Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas. ISBN 0700613455.

The author draws upon primary source materials, including declassified documents, to describe the agency's history through a critical lens. He maintains that much of the agency's legendary aura was developed more through self-promotion rather than through

actual professional success, and that throughout its history the agency has suffered operational failures and, worse, has used extralegal or suspect means that challenge the rule of law in this country.

Wexler, Laura. (2003). **FIRE IN A CANEBRAKE: THE LAST MASS LYNCHING IN AMERICA.** New York: Scribner. ISBN 0684868164, 0684868171 (paper).

This book recounts the story of the 1946 shotgun murder of two black couples in Wilton County, Ga. Wexler, an acclaimed journalist, examines archives, FBI reports and published newspaper accounts, and interviews several people, including a white man who claims to have been a secret witness to the slaughter. It is the country's last mass lynching on record, and the crime remains unsolved. "Fire in a Canebrake" is the phrase the locals used to describe the sounds of the shotgun fire.

Memoirs & Testimonials

Conlon, Edward. (2004). **BLUE BLOOD.** New York: Riverhead Books. ISBN 1573222666, 1594480737 (paper).

Conlon is a Harvard graduate whose New York police lineage stretches back four generations. This memoir covers between 1994 to 2002, from his days as a beat cop in the public housing projects to his work as a detective. The Bronx is a colorful backdrop for this poignant, gritty and sometimes heartbreaking narrative. The New York Times named this one of the 100 most notable books of 2004.

Doyle, Paul E. (2004). **HOT SHOTS AND HEAVY HITS.** Boston: Northeastern University Press. ISBN 1555536034, 1555536492 (paper).

This is the mean streets of 1970s Boston, as told through the eyes of a former DEA agent. The story provides a graphic firsthand account of the underground drug culture as the author goes up against some of the country's most dangerous drug dealers. The book also provides a glimpse into the origins and evolution of the DEA. Although generally well received, one reviewer (Kirkus Reviews) criticized the writer's "square-jawed" style and said it was reminiscent of "Dragnet."

Kirby, Robert. (2004). **END OF WATCH: UTAH'S MURDERED POLICE OFFICERS, 1858-2003.** Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press. ISBN 0874807832

In his preface Kirby tells us, "What I have

tried to do is identify who the slain officers were, where and how they died, and provide some element of insight into the scope of each tragedy. It was a labor of love, an attempt to keep my brothers and sisters from becoming simply more faceless names on a somber memorial." A 10-year police veteran turned journalist, Kirby has written a moving testimonial to the 56 Utah police officers who have been murdered in the line of duty since the first Mormon pioneers arrived in 1847. In brief biographies that provide surprisingly detailed information into their lives and deaths, the accounts range from the 1858 shooting of William Cooke by a ruffian, to the 2003 murder of Garfield County deputy sheriff David Jones, who was shot over a misdemeanor alcohol ticket.

Leuci, Robert. (2004). **ALL THE CENTURIONS: A NEW YORK CITY COP REMEMBERS HIS YEARS ON THE STREET, 1961-1981.** New York: HarperCollins Publishers Inc. ISBN 0380976269, 0380796309 (paper).

From the New York City narcotics detective whose story was told in Robert Daly's "Prince of the City," comes the full and often gritty account of his years as a narcotics detective. "Baby-face," as Leuci became known soon after going undercover as a high school student, details a career that took him from being an honest cop with a good arrest record to making money on the take. Leuci reminisces about some of New York's celebrated and notorious cops, politicians and Mafia figures.

Moose, Charles A. (2003). **THREE WEEKS IN OCTOBER: THE MANHUNT FOR THE SERIAL SNIPER.** New York: Dutton. ISBN 0525947779.

Moose describes the events and investigation of the D.C. area sniper shootings. It is generally agreed among reviewers that the book offers no new details about the case and the writing style is disjointed. However, several say Moose's personal story, from his childhood in an all-black neighborhood in North Carolina to successful career in law enforcement, well make up for the book's shortcomings.

Reichert, David. (2004). **CHASING THE DEVIL: MY TWENTY-YEAR QUEST TO CAPTURE THE GREEN RIVER KILLER.** New York: Little, Brown and Company. ISBN 0316156329.

King County, Wash., Sheriff David Reichert tells the story of his 20-year odyssey in search of the Green River Killer, Gary Ridgway. He was the first detective on the case in 1982 and he tirelessly pursued the killer as the body count climbed to 49. While detailing the crimes and the investigation, Reichert also makes the reader privy to his own inner monologue about frustrations with the system, frictions with colleagues and, in one case, jealousy of an FBI profiler.

Schuster, Henry & Stone, Charles. (2005) **HUNTING ERIC RUOOLPH.** New York: Berkley Books. ISBN 0425199363,

Memoirs & Testimonials

Continued from Previous Page
0425208575 (paper).

Schuster is a CNN senior producer who covered the Rudolph case from the beginning; Stone, the head of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Anti-Terrorist Unit, was one of the three primary investigative supervisors on the case. "Based on a wealth of exclusive details and interviews, this is a chilling glimpse into a troubled life, a series of shocking crimes committed in the name of the 'Army of God,' and the investigation that dogged Rudolph's every step — meticulously gathering evidence and creating a psychological profile that probed the dark recesses of his mind — and ended with his capture in May 2003 after five years in the North Carolina wilderness." (publisher).

Speziale, Jerry with Seal, Mark. (2003). **WITHOUT A BADGE: UNDERCOVER IN THE WORLD'S DEADLIEST CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.** New York: Kensington Books. ISBN 0099471361, 0786015616 (paper).

A member of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Group 93, organized in 1990 to target the drug cartels of Colombia, Speziale chronicles his 20-year career. The book is told in a lively narrative that provides the reader a look at drug lords and cartels. One reviewer found the content interesting but called Speziale's writing style "faux tough-guy." (Publishers Weekly)

Sutton, Randy (Compiler & Editor) & Wells, Cassie (Editor). (2004). **TRUE BLUE: POLICE STORIES BY THOSE WHO HAVE LIVED THEM.** New York: St. Martin's Press. ISBN 0312324812, 0312995377 (paper).

In the wake of Sept. 11, Sutton, a Las Vegas police sergeant, began soliciting writings from the nation's police personnel. Hundreds of respondents from small towns and big cities sent him their stories. The result is over 50 firsthand accounts of murder investigations, burglaries, missing children, car chases and other facets of police work — sometimes funny but often tragic. Included are several accounts of events that unfolded on Sept. 11 and in its aftermath.



An officer from the Miami-Dade Schools Police reads to youngsters as part of the "Reading Squad" program.

Integrity, Oversight & Ethics

Miller, Seumas & Blackler, John. (2005). **ETHICAL ISSUES IN POLICING.** Hants, England: Ashgate Publishing Limited. ISBN 0754622444.

While both authors are philosophy professors, Blackler is also a veteran of the New South Wales, Australia, police service. The two bring to the volume a mix of ethico-philosophical analysis as well as practical knowledge and experience. They address ethical issues such as use of deadly force, police corruption and restorative justice in policing. There is also a detailed discussion of privacy, confidentiality and security issues in the wake of new information and communication technologies

Passamaneck, Stephen M. (2003). **POLICE ETHICS AND THE JEWISH TRADITION.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd. ISBN 0398074216, 0398074224 (paper).

Passamaneck, a professor of Rabbinics and a Los Angeles police chaplain, suggests that as one of the diverse elements that make up American society, the Jewish tradition may add something useful to considerations of police ethics. Three areas of interest within the field of police ethics are explored — loyalty, honesty and gratuities and deception — with a focus on how each might be informed by the Jewish tradition with respect to morals and ethics.



Miscellaneous

Brunet, James R. (2005). **DRUG TESTING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1593320671.

Part of the "Criminal Justice Recent Scholarship" series. The author offers a thorough analysis of the political and legal environment in which drug testing first emerged, and the current state of drug testing — specifically, public sector drug testing. He offers the supporters and critics' views on the process. To understand the varying degrees to which law enforcement agencies have adopted drug testing (e.g. none at all to rigorous methods) he analyzes a sample of law enforcement agencies. He finds evidence that social distance (the level of social connectedness among members), social status and third parties all play significant roles in affecting an agency's drug testing policy.

Coston, Charisse Tia Maria. (2004). **VICTIMIZING VULNERABLE GROUPS: IMAGES OF UNIQUELY HIGH-RISK CRIME TARGETS.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger. ISBN 0275966143.

Part of the "Criminology and Crime Control Policy" series. The book is a collection of 25 chapters (a few of which have been previously published elsewhere) representing original research on demographically vulnerable groups in our society and internationally. While this collection discusses groups that would naturally be

perceived as targets — homeless women, the elderly, immigrants — it also offers insight into little understood areas. One chapter, for example, is entitled "Sexual Victimization by Airport Screeners, Post-9/11: Terrorism, Sexism and Capitalism at Work." Another addresses "The Perilous Existence of Children as Freaks in Circuses, Carnivals and Freak Shows."

Das, Dilip K. & Verma, Arvind. (2003). **POLICE MISSION: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES.** Lanham, Md.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. ISBN 0810832895.

According to the authors — two former police officers turned academics — the role and purpose of the police varies according to the expectations of any given society or community. These varying perspectives, they maintain, make it difficult to improve police functions or services. The book offers a wide range of discussions on police culture and includes a particularly interesting chapter on the American "excellent companies," the influence of the corporate sector on American police practices, and the difficulty facing the police in living up to the status of the country's best-run companies.

Dubber, Markus Dirk. (2005). **THE POLICE POWER: PATRIARCHY AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.** New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 0231132069.

"Mention the phrase 'Homeland Security' and heated debates emerge about state uses and abuses of legal authority. However, even before its recent growth, the power to police had represented a vast expansion of legislative and regulative power at all levels of U.S. governance, from the federal government down to the smallest municipalities. In this timely study, Dubber offers a comprehensive constitutional and legal history behind the power of the modern state to police its citizens." (book jacket)

Kaminski, Robert J. (2004). **THE MURDER OF POLICE OFFICERS.** New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1593320078.

Part of the "Criminal Justice Recent Scholarship" series. By looking at murders of police in 190 cities and four time periods (1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996), the author finds that percentage of homicide is generally a function of the level of exposure to offender (e.g. arrests). Also, criminogenic conditions (e.g. high levels of poverty, economic inequality, broken families, population mobility) are important determi-

nants of risk. The percentage of female officers and location in the South are also positively associated with homicides of police. Many factors like education, foot patrol and levels of guardianship were found to be unrelated to police murder.

Jones-Brown, Delores & Terry, Karen J. (Editors). (2004). **POLICING AND MINORITY COMMUNITIES: BRIDGING THE GAP.** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 0130270172 (paper).

The book is a collection of essays from national and international practitioners and scholars who explore issues in policing minority communities. Among the topics are the nature of perceptions that police and minorities have about each other, racial profiling, ethics in policing minority cultures, the role of civilian complaint review boards, and police brutality. One chapter handles an under-explored issue: the role of police management in addressing relations between the police and minority communities.

Maguire, Edward R. (2003). **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN AMERICAN POLICE AGENCIES: CONTEXT, COMPLEXITY AND CONTROL.** Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press. ISBN 0791455114, 0791455122 (paper).

This book is part of the SUNY series in New Directions in Crime and Justice Studies. Organizational structure and then, specifically, police organizational structure are discussed. Maintaining that there is tremendous variation in how various police agencies are structured, the author uses a database of nearly 400 U.S. municipal police agencies to develop empirical measures of police organizations and their contexts — in his theory, the relevant features of an organization's context are its size, age, technology and environment. He finds there are some differences and some similarities between police organizations and other types of organizations.

Manning, Peter K. (2003). **POLICING CONTINGENCIES.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0226503518

Drawing on 30 years of fieldwork, the author has compiled what he calls "a collection of observations around several themes." He notes that attempts at police reform, external forces like the media and technology, and innovations like community policing have all failed to alter the basic structure of policing because it still relies on

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Offenders

Chesney-Lind, Meda & Pasko, Lisa (Editors). (2003). *GIRLS, WOMEN AND CRIME: SELECTED READINGS*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications Inc. ISBN 0761928286

The book is a collection of previously published journal articles by scholars in criminal justice and women's studies. Articles are organized among four parts: Gender and Criminological Theorizing; Female Juvenile Delinquents; The Woman Offender; and Women in Prison.

DeLisi, Matt. (2005). *CAREER CRIMINALS IN SOCIETY*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications Inc. ISBN 1412905532, 1412905540 (paper).

The author draws upon his interviews with criminal defendants and provides a look at the behavior of career criminals and the potential of the criminal justice system to address crime through some combination of preventive and retributive policies. He asserts that any society could seriously reduce crime if it devotes resources specifically to this comparatively small group of offenders who are the most damaging to society.

Kienert, Jessie L. & Fleisher, Mark S. (Editors) (2004). *CRIME AND EMPLOYMENT: CRITICAL ISSUES IN CRIME REDUCTION FOR CORRECTIONS*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press. ISBN 0759104042, 0759104050

(paper).

This book is a collection of essays written by prominent practitioners. The preface notes that "this text was created to fill a void in the discourse on employment and crime relating to offenders. Employment has been a tenet of correctional programming, in both the prison and the community, virtually since its inception. In this book, the issue of employment is traced through the lives of offenders. Pre-imprisonment employment, post-imprisonment employment, prison vocational programs, and community job resources are discussed in relation to criminal offending."

Lindsay, William R., Taylor, John L. & Sturmey, Peter. (2004). *OFFENDERS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES*. West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0470854103, 0471486353 (paper).

This book is a collection of essays, primarily from British and American scholars, which are divided into five sections — theoretical issues, legal and service contexts; assessment and evaluation; treatment and program issues; and service development, profession and research issues. While there is no discussion of police practices in dealing with offenders with intellectual disabilities, it offers a comprehensive look at the prevalence, nature and



development of offending by these individuals.

Lombroso, Cesare & Ferrero, Guglielmo (2004). *CRIMINAL WOMAN, THE PROSTITUTE, AND THE NORMAL WOMAN*. (Nicole Hahn Rafter and Mary Gibson, trans). Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. ISBN 0822332078, 0822332469 (paper).

This is the first English translation in more than a century of this classic criminological text. First published in 1893, the book introduced a female criminal type and eventually affected the study of female crime more than any other book in Western history. It was also the first to introduce to English and American readers Lombroso's

ideas of the "born criminal." This edition includes extensive notes, appendices, a glossary, and more than 30 of Lombroso's own illustrations.

Petersilia, Joan (2003). *WHEN PRISONERS COME HOME: PAROLE AND PRISONER REENTRY*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 019516086X

Although society has always been faced with the phenomenon of returning prisoners, Petersilia argues that things are different today — the number of returning prisoners has vastly increased (nearly 600,000 in 2002), their needs are far more serious, and rehabilitative programs are fewer and not as readily available as in the past. In this work, Petersilia, a former recipient of the International Community Corrections Association's prestigious Margaret Mead Award, makes several policy recommendations which she believes would help ensure that the most dangerous offenders stay in prison while others will have a better chance of reestablishing themselves in the community.

Pogrebin, Mark. (Editor) (2004). *ABOUT CRIMINALS: A VIEW OF THE OFFENDER'S WORLD*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc. ISBN 0761928162 (paperback).

This book is a collection of 31 previously published essays representing field study research on various types of criminal behavior. Each essay is introduced with a description of the study and the population used in the research. The methodology used

Continued on Following Page

Miscellaneous

Continued from Preceding Page
officers' reactions to incidents while on patrol. Underscoring the reluctance that police feel toward organizational change, he points out that the only way for policing to change is to concentrate on prevention.

Murphy, David (2005). *MAKING POLICE-PROBATION PARTNERSHIPS WORK*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. ISBN 1593320914.

Part of the "Criminal Justice: Recent Scholarship" series. The author makes an in-depth examination of a probation-police partnership in Spokane, Wash., and offers new information on implementing such partnerships. In turn, he offers a systematic evaluation of the concerns to officers involved and the agencies that sponsor them.

Natarajan, Mangai (Editor). (2005). *WOMEN POLICE*. Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate Publishing Ltd. ISBN 0754624455.

This collection of previously published articles is part of the International Library of Criminology, Criminal Justice & Penology series. The essays are divided among five parts — the history of women in policing; impediments to full integration; perceived performance and attitudes to women police; the current status of women police worldwide, and prospects for full integration.

Schulz, Dorothy M. (2004). *BREAKING THE BRASS CEILING: WOMEN POLICE CHIEFS AND THEIR PATHS TO THE TOP*. Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publishers. ISBN 0275981800

Schulz's work was described in the May 2005 of LENA as "a long overdue docu-

mentary of 30 years of strife for women in law enforcement. It does an admirable job in two main areas. First, it superbly presents minibiographies on the most pioneering and influential women in policing and, second, it delivers a thorough primer on American law enforcement organizations, using an interesting and easily readable style. The insight and experience of the author adds life to the interpretation of data gathered through questionnaires and interviews. The work should be a must-read for women and men entering law enforcement today."

Sullivan, Larry (general editor); Rosen, Marie Simonetti, Schulz, Dorothy Moses, & Haberfeld, M. R. (volume editors). (2005). *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications. ISBN 0761926496.

This three-volume reference set has over 500 entries written by more than 300 scholars and practitioners. Volume 1 deals with state and local issues, and Volume 2 with federal issues; both have appendices that summarize 15 years of major developments in policing as covered in LENA. The third volume deals with international law enforcement issues. One reviewer called it "a valuable and serious work that will appeal to the layman, as well as students and faculty. Impressive overall, a particular strength is the international coverage. One expects state, local and federal coverage to be a major portion of such a work but the editors wisely give international law enforcement the attention it deserves. In the process, they have produced a well rounded and thorough treatment of an important and growing area of study." (Against the Grain)

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Offenders

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is termed naturalistic as it allows criminals to discuss their offenses from their own perspectives. Topics covered are property crimes, violent crimes, sex crimes, white collar/occupational crimes, gangs and crime, drugs and crime, gender and crime and, lastly, desistance from crime

Samenow, Stanton E. (2004). **INSIDE THE CRIMINAL MIND**. New York: Crown Publishers Group. ISBN 140004619X

A new edition of the 1984 work that focused attention on how criminals think rather than what he calls the mental health field's preoccupation with causes and treatments of criminality. Samenow argued that factors such as poverty, divorce and media violence do not cause criminality. Instead, all criminals share a particular mind-set that is different from that of responsible citizens. Lending 20 more years of experience to his work, he updates his findings by discussing how stalkers, perpetrators of domestic violence, white collar criminals and terrorists all fit into his criminal mold.

Travis, Jeremy (2005). **BUT THEY ALL COME BACK: FACING THE CHALLENGES OF PRISONER REENTRY**. Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute Press. ISBN 0877667500 (paper)

The author, a noted authority in the field of reentry, notes that current policies in the criminal justice system often overlook the iron law of imprisonment: they all come back. In this book, the rise and fall of the consensus on indeterminate sentencing, sentencing reform, the growth of incarceration and the expansion of invisible punishments on those convicted of crimes are discussed. After looking at policy challenges that prisoner reentry poses with respect to public safety, families and children, work, public health, housing, civic identity and community, Travis takes a broader view and proposes an architecture for a criminal justice system and sentencing policy that takes into account the realities of prisoner reentry.

Van Deburg, William A. (2004). **HOODLUMS: BLACK VILLAINS AND SOCIAL BANDITS IN AMERICAN LIFE**. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0226847195

The book offers the historical perspective on villainy and the link that the west has made between blackness and evil. Van Deburg traces this link from as early as the sixth century in Christian text to pre-Columbian America, throughout slavery and its aftermath, and in the modern hip-hop culture. "Van Deburg demonstrates how African Americans have combated such negative stereotypes and reconceptualized the idea of the badman through stories of social bandits — controversial individuals vilified by whites for their proclivity toward evil, but revered in the black community as necessarily insurgent and revolutionary." (book jacket)

Organized Crime

Downey, Patrick (2004). **GANGSTER CITY: THE HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK UNDERWORLD 1900-1935**. Fort Lee, N.J.: Barricade Books, Inc. ISBN 2003063766

The author has provided a catalog of individuals and crime families that populated the city's criminal underworld at the beginning of the 20th century. Although infamous in their day, these are not the gangsters that are so highly publicized by current writers and scholars. While each chapter highlights the career and demise of these nefarious figures, one reviewer in Library Journal said that the book serves more as a reference guide rather than the compelling read that the title and subject matter would suggest.

Griffin, Sean Patrick (2003). **PHILADELPHIA'S 'BLACK MAFIA': A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY**. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers. ISBN 1402013116, 140201421X (paper)

Most of the research for this book was derived from confidential law enforcement documents from local and federal agencies, although some newspapers, court transcripts and interviews were also used in the investigation. The Black Mafia originated in 1968 and moved from extortion to drug dealing, a strategy that would lead to its eventual burn-out in the 1980s. Griffin's sociological analysis of this short but violent history and what he believes was law enforcement's inadequate response will



provide insight to anyone interested in organized crime.

McIlwain, Jeffrey Scott. (2004). **ORGANIZING CRIME IN CHINATOWN: RACE AND RACKETEERING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1890-1910**. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc. ISBN 0786416262

The author uses historical research in a social science framework to argue that organized crime was not the exclusive purview of Jewish and Italian gangsters until the latter part of the 20th century. He argues that the Chinese were involved in organized narcotics, gambling, prostitution and violent crime from as early as 1870, thereby contradicting the conventional wisdom that led to the "ethnic succession" theory of organized crime, which excludes the Chinese during this period

Repetto, Thomas. (2004). **AMERICAN MAFIA: A HISTORY OF ITS RISE TO POWER**. New York: Henry Holt and Company, LLC. ISBN 0805072101

According to Repetto, from 1880 to the 1950s, the American Mafia rose to power largely due to its political ties to groups like Tammany Hall in New York and the Chicago mayor's office. He further maintains that its success was more the result of the organizational skills of characters like Lucky Luciano and Frank Costello, and less the result of intimidation tactics that have become the subject of legend. In fact, Repetto likens these crime bosses to the country's captains of industry. He further suggests that in the 1950s, the American Mafia began losing power because of its leaders' poor management skills.

Police Use of Force/Misconduct

Alpert, Geoffrey P & Dunham, Roger G. (2004). **UNDERSTANDING POLICE USE OF FORCE: OFFICERS, SUSPECTS AND RECIPROCITY**. New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0521837731, 0521546753 (paper)

Part of the Cambridge Studies in Criminology Series. The study represents an examination of data collected from use-of-force reports from the Miami-Dade Police Department in Florida and the Prince George's County, Md., Police Department. The authors present findings that suggest patterns in situations involving the use of force. Also, the use of force from a suspect's perspective is examined.

Ederheimer, Joshua A. & Fridell, Lorie A. (eds.) (2005). **CHIEF CONCERNS: EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES OF POLICE USE OF FORCE**. Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum. ISBN 1878734865

The book "addresses many of the core issues surrounding police use of force and addresses the pressing topics of the day. It offers readers a wealth of perspectives on current use-of-force issues, such as use-of-force policies and training, tools, including firearms and less-lethal devices; and handling the aftermath of an incident, including communicating with the public, building relationships with the media, investigating police use of force, and officer aftercare." (publisher)

Hatch, David E. (2003). **OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS AND USE OF FORCE: PRACTICAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES**. Boca Raton, Fla.: CRC Press LLC. ISBN 084931268X

The author is a retired 27-year veteran of



the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, who during his career investigated 125 officer-involved shootings. The book goes over why and how to adopt a model policy for investigating use-of-force incidents. It offers investigative techniques in crime scene investigation, witness and suspect interviewing, and incident documentation in use of force incidents including suspected officer-forced and -assisted suicide incidents. This comprehensive guide also provides suggestions on properly handling the media and review boards, as well as employees who suffer from post-traumatic stress.

Lord, Vivian B. (editor). (2004). **SUICIDE BY COP — INVOLVING OFFICERS TO SHOOT: PRACTICAL DIRECTION FOR RECOGNITION, RESOLUTION AND RECOVERY**. Flushing, N.Y.: Looseleaf Law Publications, Inc. ISBN

1889031607

Although not a new phenomenon, suicide by cop (SbC) has become a rapidly emerging issue in the criminal justice literature since 1993, when it was first formally defined. The grievous impact that these incidents have on bystanders, communities and the officers involved calls for further exploration of the topic. This work offers practical information on identifying, intervening and negotiating with SbC subjects, officer training, and legal strategies, in chapters written by law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners

Urey, Patrick W. & Hall, John C. (2004). **IN DEFENSE OF SELF AND OTHERS — ISSUES, FACTS & FALLACIES: THE REALITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT'S USE OF DEADLY FORCE**. Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press. ISBN 1594600546 (paper)

The authors provide a comprehensive look at the use of force. Chapters cover a brief survey of history and procedures; federal constitutional standards; the use of deadly force; wound ballistics; training vs. qualification; physiological imperatives; tactical factors and misconceptions; suicide by cop and the mentally ill subject; risks and responsibilities; aftermath and impact; deadly force policies, and case histories. An appendix provides an outline of constitutional rules governing the issue.

Profiling

Depue, Roger L. with Schunدهette, Susan. (2005). **BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL: A MASTER PROFILER'S HUNT FOR SOCIETY'S MOST VIOLENT PREDATORS.** New York: Warner Books. ISBN 0446532649.

The book is Depue's personal story. A former chief of the FBI's behavioral science unit, Depue left the bureau and founded an elite forensics group, the Academy Group Inc. After dealing with real-life monsters for so many years and suffering from a devastating personal loss, he eventually entered a seminary and went on to counsel maximum security inmates. In 1999, he returned to AGI, which has since been consulted on several high-profile cases, including the Martha Moxley and JonBenet Ramsey murders, and the Columbine school shootings.

Fridell, Lorie A. (2004). **BY THE NUMBERS: A GUIDE FOR ANALYZING RACE DATA FROM VEHICLE STOPS.** Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum. ISBN 2004101744 (paper).

This report was funded by and is available from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Many agencies, either by choice or by mandate, have begun collecting data from vehicle stops to determine whether racial bias exists among their officers. Few agencies, however, are prepared to analyze and interpret that data. A review by PERF staff found that of those agencies that were the first to collect this type of data, their conclusions did not reflect the use of even minimal scientific standards.

This detailed "how to" guide for analyzing data is a must for any agencies embarking on this type of data collection. For a free downloadable copy of the report, go to <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?item=1477>

Holbert, Steve & Rose, Lisa (2004). **THE COLOR OF GUILT & INNOCENCE: RACIAL PROFILING AND POLICE PRACTICES IN AMERICA.** San Ramon, Calif.: Page Marque Press. ISBN 0974664006.

The authors examine the often divergent views held by the public, civil rights groups and police on racial profiling. Ronald E. Hampton, the executive director of the National Black Police Association, wrote: "This book does what so many have missed. It is plain, clear and to the point, providing us with an understanding of how race is used in America's policing philosophy and practice."

McCrary, Gregg O. with Ramsland, Katherine. (2003). **THE UNKNOWN DARKNESS: PROFILING THE PREOATORS AMONG US.** New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc. ISBN 0756793386, 0060509589 (paper).

McCrary worked in the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit, profiling criminals for over 25 years. In this book, he gives us an account of his role in several well known serial or murder investigations, including his later investigation of the evidence in the 1954 Sam Sheppard case. McCrary also discusses the strengths and weaknesses of modern criminal investigation. Even experienced



investigators could learn something from his detailed accounts of what happens at a crime scene and all should find these actual cases an interesting read.

Palermo, George B. & Kocsis, Richard N. (2005). **OFFENDER PROFILING: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher LTD ISBN 0398075484, 0398075492 (paper).

The authors, both scholars active in clinical work and research, have coined the term sociopsychological to reflect the various disciplines used in profiling — sociological, psychiatric, psychological, and criminological analysis of criminal behavior. They offer here a straightforward and comprehensive guide, which brings clarity to the field. The chapters are divided among three sections. The first presents the historical view, the second discusses the crime scene and investigator, and the third includes the main approaches to profiling.

Pampel, Fred C. (2004). **RACIAL PROFILING.**

New York: Facts on File, Inc. ISBN 0816055920

This is a handy reference guide providing a chronology of events, glossary, biographical listing, index and a fully annotated bibliography. A broad overview of the topic addresses issues like the prevalence and effectiveness of racial profiling, what opponents have done to prevent its practice, and the law and racial profiling.

Schauer, Frederick. (2003) **PROFILES PROBABILITIES AND STEREOTYPES.** Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. ISBN 0674011864

Schauer looks at many instances in which generalizations are apt to be made, rightly or wrongly. Perhaps the most controversial of these, and the most useful query for our readers, is whether racial and ethnic profiling should be allowed as a tool for fighting crime and terrorism. Schauer puts forth his argument in a clear and concise manner and ultimately finds that there is good and bad profiling

Police Culture

Copes, Heath & Dantzer, M. L. (Editors). (2005). **POLICING AND STRESS.** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 0131123718 (paper).

A collection of chapters by police researchers divided among three sections: sources of police stress, consequences of police stress, and coping with stress. In a summary chapter, Dantzer reinforces the importance of studying stress in policing as a means of identifying more effective coping strategies.

Ellison, Katherine W. (2004). **STRESS AND THE POLICE (2ND ED.)** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher. ISBN 0398074585, 0398074593 (paper).

This second edition comes over 20 years after its predecessor and so the book's content has changed considerably. As the author points out, the events of Sept. 11, 2001, as well as changes in the demographics of many police departments have had a great impact on policing. The author discusses the nature of stress and responses to stressful events, details stressors for special groups, and provides techniques and organizational strategies for stress management. In the February 2005 issue of LEN, a reviewer notes that "Dr. Ellison has done a fine service for police departments struggling with this across America."

Hackett, Dell P. & Violanti, John M. (editors). (2003). **POLICE SUICIDE: TACTICS FOR PREVENTION.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Ltd. ISBN 0398073341, 039807335X (paper).

This edited volume includes 10 chapters by various professionals, including police psychologists, psychiatrists, other law enforcement personnel and scholars. The contributors discuss topics like suicide and the police culture, warning signs, survivor reactions, and responding to the needs of the family. (The latter chapter is by Theresa T. Tate, the widow of an officer who committed suicide in 1989). The preface notes that perhaps 80 percent to 90 percent of people who commit suicide in some way communicate their intent to someone. The author's hope is that this book raises awareness of these communications and at the same time becomes a resource in the prevention of police suicide.

Henry, Vincent E. (2004). **DEATH WORK: POLICE, TRAUMA, AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SURVIVAL.** New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0195157656.

The author looks at the psychological effects that working with death can have on individual police officers and organizations. To do so, he engaged in extensive interviews in the New York Police Department using five categories of law enforcement professional — rookie officers, patrol sergeants, crime scene technicians, homicide detectives and officers who survived an incident involving a fatality. A 21-year veteran of the force before becoming an academician, Henry brings both a personal touch and a trained professional's skills to the interviews.

Recruitment, Training & Education

Minor, Kevin I., Wells, James B., Cobb, Kimberly, Lawrence, Beverly & Cox, Terry C. (2005). **TEST VALIDITY IN JUSTICE AND SAFETY TRAINING CONTEXTS: A STUDY OF CRITERION-REFERENCED ASSESSMENT IN A POLICE ACADEMY.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Ltd. ISBN 0398075506, 0398075514 (paper).

The intention of this book is to provide officials working in the criminal justice and emergency services with mechanisms for assessing the degree to which trainees actually acquire the skills and knowledge intended by their training programs. As assessment instruments like written tests or other performance measures are used to determine which trainees will be formerly credentialed, their validity is an important matter. The authors also seek to address the current

void in the literature on the topic.

Trautman, Neal E. (2005). **POLICE WORK: A CAREER SURVIVAL GUIDE (2ND ED.)** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 013113311X.

This is the revised edition of Trautman's 2002 work "How to be a Great Cop." Written by a 30-year management trainer and consultant, the book is primarily for police administrators and offers methods for motivating and instilling positive attitudes in police personnel. However, aspiring or current rank-and-file police officers will find that the book contains plenty of useful information for managing their own careers. Topics include team empowerment, time management, dealing with problem employees, and agency politics.

Sex Crimes

Carney, Thomas P. (2003). **PRACTICAL INVESTIGATION OF SEX CRIMES: A STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL APPROACH**. Boca Raton, Fla.: CRC Press. ISBN 0849312825

Carney, a former commander of the Manhattan Special Victims Squad, offers here an explanation of the skills that are needed to develop sex crime cases in a way that will maintain the victim's dignity while bringing the offender to justice. He uses real-life examples and cases from his 30 years of experience to illustrate his practical advice.

Dobbert, Duane L. (2004). **HALTING THE SEXUAL PREOCCUPATIONS AMONG US: PREVENTING ATTACK, RAPE AND LUST HOMICIDE**. Westport, Conn.: Praeger. ISBN



0275978621

The author, a 30-year forensic examiner and consultant, points out that traditional

criminal justice and social responses have done nothing to reduce sex crime rates. He asserts that in understanding the motives and intentions of people with abnormal and uncontrollable desires, we can remove the opportunity for such people to act on these impulses. The book is divided into three parts — Sexual Paraphilias, Personality Disorders, and Attacks Related to Paraphilias and Personality Disorders.

Ferraro, Monique Mattei & Casey, Eoghan (2005). **INVESTIGATING CHILD EXPLOITATION AND PORNOGRAPHY: THE INTERNET, THE LAW AND FORENSIC SCIENCE**. Burlington, Mass.: Elsevier Inc. ISBN 0121631052

"Child sexual assault and exploitation was once limited to physical locations such as school playgrounds, church vestibules, trusted neighbors' homes, camping trips, and seedy darkly lit back rooms of adult bookstores. Rapid increases in Internet usage have created a virtual hunting ground for those who prey on children and have fueled a brisk, multi-billion dollar trade in child pornography" (book jacket). Through real cases and investigative processes, this work provides information that police, prosecutors and forensic examiners, as well as IT professionals, can use to investigate and solve these complex, all too-prevalent crimes. This book also includes a chapter on the law relating to Internet child sexual exploitation.

Strategies & Tactics

Castellano-Hoyt, Don W. (2003). **ENHANCING POLICE RESPONSE TO PERSONS IN MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS: PROVIDING STRATEGIES, COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION PREPARATION IN OVERCOMING INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES**. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd. ISBN 039807416X, 0398074178 (paper)

While police intervention suggestions reflect recognized practices in law enforcement, the author also gives examples based on his own street experiences in dealing with the mentally ill. The book is broken into three parts: clinical issues, in which there are chapters on assessment and intervention, strategies, communication techniques and ideas for overcoming institutional barriers to effective policing; nonlegal perspectives; and the national experience in legal terms.

Greenstone, James L. (2005). **THE ELEMENTS OF POLICE HOSTAGE AND CRISIS NEGOTIATIONS: CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND HOW TO RESPOND TO THEM**. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Press, Inc. ISBN 0789018950, 0789018969 (paper)

The author is a police mental health

consultant and deputy sheriff with the Tarrant County Sheriff's Department in Fort Worth, Texas. The book offers a step-by-step guide to dealing with hostage, barricaded and suicide incidents from the initial call to the final debriefing. There is a lot of information here for anyone studying the handling of crisis situations or actually engaged in such a scenario.

Maxfield, Michael G. & Clarke, Ronald V. (Editors) (2004). **UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING CAR THEFT**. Monsey, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Press. ISBN 1881798526, ISBN 1881798534 (paper)

The chapters in this volume were papers first presented at a conference held at the Police Institute at the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice in 2003. Many of the treatises offer practical considerations in preventing car theft and others point out limitations imposed by market forces. Included are chapters on the role of licensing systems and vehicle registration in car crime; preventing car crime in parking lots; the use of crime analysis in solving problems like elements of risk in parking lots, and offender studies.

Skogan, Wesley G. (Editor) (2004). **TO BETTER SERVE AND PROTECT: IMPROVING POLICE PRACTICES**. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, Inc. ISBN 1412909376, ISBN 1412909384 (paper)

This volume of the *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* offers several chapters by noted scholars in their respective topics. Some chapters concern broad-level changes in police trends like technological innovation and organizational behavior, community policing, hot-spots policing, and problem-oriented policing. Others concern lawful police practices in interrogations, searches and seizures; excessive lethal force and racial profiling.

Thurman, Quint & Zhao, Jihong (editors). (2003). **CONTEMPORARY POLICING: CONTROVERSIES, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS**. Los Angeles: Roxbury Publishing Co., ISBN 193171911X.

This anthology of 30 articles was reviewed in the June 2005 issue of *LEN*, where the reviewer noted "The contemporary policing issues that are covered may often be controversial and challenging, but

some practical ideas and approaches that have been tried by police agencies are discussed. The articles, prepared by a number of individual academic researchers and practitioners, are based on the 1960's school of managerial thought called contingency theory. This perspective provides an overarching scheme for understanding the controversies that challenge police organizations in the current operating environment."

Yeschke, Charles L. (2004). **INTERROGATION: ACHIEVING CONFESSIONS USING PERMISSIBLE PERSUASION**. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd. ISBN 0398074941, ISBN 039807495X (paper)

The author, a polygraphist and law enforcement instructor for 40 years, has written several books on interviewing and interrogation. In this current work, he explores practical and legal tactics of interrogation with the goal to provide investigators with the skills to extract the truth or confession. This is a very practical guide to the successful development of effective police interrogation skills and techniques that can be used on all types of subjects.

Technology, Weapons & Equipment

Foster, Raymond E. (2004). **POLICE TECHNOLOGY**. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN 0131149571.

The book, although primarily a student textbook, offers a comprehensive look at police technologies and emerging technologies. It is broken into four sections: introduction to theory and basics; strategic information systems and technologies; tactical information systems and technologies; and technology in police management. Dave Pettinati of the Pueblo County, Colo., Sheriff's Office noted that the book is suitable "whether the student is a basic police recruit, a mid-level manager who now realizes he or she must be 'up' on all this or become irrelevant, or, a chief or sheriff who aspires to truly understand his or her agency's technology plan and how to successfully manage it to reach important departmental and community goals."

Glensor, Ronald W. & Murphy, Gerard R. (Editors). (2005). **ISSUES IN IT: A READER FOR THE BUSY POLICE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**. Washington D.C.: Police



Executive Research Forum. ISBN 1878734865.

"Written by law enforcement executives, policing IT managers, a city chief information officer and other experts... this nontechnical publication identifies the questions to ask and issues to consider when trying to make the most of technology. In agencies with limited resources, but ever-expanding responsibilities, this publication is a good starting point for considering the best way to integrate information systems that will improve police processes." (publisher)

Sweeney, Patrick. (2004). **MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT: WEAPONS & TACTICS (3RD ED.)**. Iola, Wis.: Krause Publications. ISBN 0873496590 (paper)

"Sweeney shows you the tools modern police agencies are using and how they are employed. From rifles, shotguns and pistols to the latest in flashlights and handcuff cases, Sweeney walks you through the latest gear and tactics employed by American law enforcement officers." (publisher)

Terrorism & Extremism

Clarke, David (editor). (2004). **TECHNOLOGY AND TERRORISM!** New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers. ISBN 0765805804

A collection of previously published articles by scholars in the field, the book includes chapters such as "The New Warfare and Old Truths: How Our Technologies are still Our Allies"; "'Smart Borders' after September 11"; and "Terrorism and the Internet: Resistance in the Information Age."

David B. Cohen & John W. Wells (editors). (2004). **AMERICAN NATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES IN AN ERA OF TERRORISM.** New York: Palgrave MacMillan. ISBN 1403961999; 1403962006 (paperback).

This book is a collection of scholarly essays. "In light of the ongoing war against terrorism, can the United States maintain its dedication to protecting civil liberties without compromising security? At stake is nothing less than whether the ideas associated with the modern period of political philosophy, the freedom of conscience, the inviolable rights of the individual to privacy, the constitutionally limited state, as well as the more recent refinement of late modern liberalism, multiculturalism, can survive. Contributors evaluate the need to reassess the nation's public policies, institutions, as well as its very identity. The struggle to persist as an open society in the age of terrorism will be the defining test of democracy in the twenty-first century." (publisher)

Deflem, Mathieu. (editor). (2004). **TERRORISM AND COUNTER-TERRORISM: CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES.** Amsterdam: JAI Press. ISBN 0762310405

This book is a collection of scholarly essays centered around four themes: theoretical perspectives in the criminology of terrorism; methodological issues in terrorism research; counter-terrorism, ideology, and security; and the construction and reality of terrorism

Kail, Tony M. (2003). **A COP'S GUIDE TO OCCULT INVESTIGATIONS: UNOERSTANOING SATANISM, SANTERIA, WICCA, AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE RELIGIONS.** Boulder, Colo.: Paladin Press. ISBN 1581604254 (paper).

The origins, beliefs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies of these and other groups are



described here in comprehensive detail. Each chapter also provides information about how law enforcement should approach such subjects and the potential abuses of the belief systems that could lead to unlawful activity. Investigative techniques and a reference guide to ritual tool identification are also included.

Katz, Samuel M. (2005). **JIHAD IN BROOKLYN: THE NYPD RAO THAT STOPPEO AMERICA'S FIRST SUICIDE BOMBERS.** New York: New American Library. ISBN 0451214439 (paper).

In 1997, New York City police thwarted the efforts of two Palestinian men living in Brooklyn who planned to detonate suicide bombs on a subway filled with commuters. Acting on a tip from an Egyptian immigrant, six members of the NYPD stopped the terrorists in a daring predawn raid. Katz has written extensively on Middle East security

issues, international terrorism, police and military special operations and counter-terrorism. "He provides important details of a case that police consider a tragically ignored wake-up call" (Publishers Weekly)

Lance, Peter. (2003). **1000 YEARS FOR REVENGE: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND THE FBI — THE UNTOLD STORY.** New York: HarperCollins Publishers. ISBN 006054354X. 0060597259 (paper).

The title comes from an old saying in Pakistan: "If it takes me ten centuries to kill my enemy, I will wait a thousand years for revenge." This book, written by an award-winning journalist, tells the story of how the FBI failed to prevent the 9/11 attacks. Having conducted numerous interviews, Lance makes his case through the stories of an FBI agent, an FDNY fire marshal, and Ramzi Yousef, the mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

Ledlow, Gerald R., Johnson, James A. & Jones, Walter J. (editors). (2004). **COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO TERRORISM.** Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publishers. ISBN 0275983668.

This is a three-volume set with volumes on 1) The Terrorist Threat and Community Response, 2) The Role of Community Organizations and Business and 3) Communication and the Media. "What can we do to protect ourselves from a terrorist attack, and how can communities respond most effectively when the unthinkable happens? This definitive resource provides local communities and first responders throughout the United States with the tools they need to prepare for a terrorist attack" (publisher).

Martin, Gus (editor). (2004). **THE NEW ERA OF TERRORISM: SELECTED READINGS.** Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, Inc. ISBN 0761988734.

The book is a collection of previously published scholarly articles, which discuss

policy changes and issues since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. Some chapters also pertain to relevant events that occurred prior to the attacks. Martin introduces each chapter with a summary of the major issues and topics.

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States. (2004). **THE 9/11 COMMISSION REPORT: FINAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES.** New York: Norton. ISBN 0393326713 (paper).

This is the compelling tale of the 9/11 attacks and the events that led to them, which earned a nomination for the National Book Award. From the beginning chapter, "We Have Some Planes," the book provides a detailed and highly readable narrative of the events of that day. It also describes the rise of al-Qaeda, terrorist cells worldwide and how they function, and offers recommendations to prevent future strikes. For a free downloadable copy of the report, go to <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/911/index.html>

Violence

Levin, Jack & Rabrenovic, Gordana. (2004). **WHY WE HATE.** Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus Books. ISBN 159102191X.

A sociologist and a criminologist use research, news reports, and anecdotes in exploring why people hate and why some people hate to such an extent that they would commit violence. In their work, they seek to determine whether hatred is something learned or if people are born with it. Other topics discussed include the growth in worldwide anti-Americanism, anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim sentiments, terrorism, and organized hate by white supremacists and civilian militias.

Morewitz, Stephen J. (2003). **STALKING AND VIOLENCE: NEW PATTERNS OF TRAUMA AND OBSESSION.** New York:

Kluwer Academic. ISBN 0306473658.

The author used a random sample of 519 newly filed domestic orders of protection from domestic court case listings that were published in legal newspapers in two cities, in the Midwest and West, between 1997 and 1999. Past studies have suggested that stalking behavior is attributed to extremely disturbed individuals, but in this study, the author concludes that this is not the case and that stalking is highly prevalent among a variety of relationships. Demographic and social characteristics, as well as the type of behavior, determine whether police assistance is sought. The author also found that reliable stalker profiles can be developed to help detect and respond to stalking.



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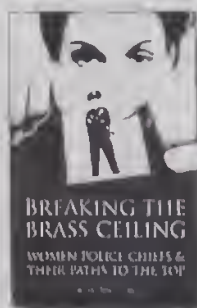
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first responders reacted to a simulated outbreak of tularemia, a potentially fatal bacteria found in animals. Before it was under control, the disease claimed 100 lives, and infected roughly 4,000 people including 1,000 who had to be hospitalized.

The goal of the three-day drill was to test how quickly authorities could recognize the attack, identify its nature and respond.

Tularemia is classified as a Category A bioterrorism weapon. It was dispersed from a Columbia River dock in Camas by the explosion of a biobomb. The bacteria, released into the air, was blown into the region by the strong winds along the Columbia River.

"Operation Perfect Game," the emergency preparedness drill in Detroit, simulated attacks designed to cause hysteria and mass casualties near Comerica Park. The drill included the release of sarin gas inside the stadium, anthrax releases in the streets and vehicle bombings.

A related drill, called "Great Lakes Defender," involved a simulated attack on the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge, which links Detroit to Ontario.

Fly in the ointment

The Homeland Security Department is rethinking its air passenger list proposal after U.S. and European airlines complained that the 60-minute requirement for handing over manifests for comparison with government watch lists would disrupt flight schedules.

Carriers check passengers' names before they board, then send the list to U.S. officials 15 minutes after departure. It can take up to two hours for all of the passengers to be checked, David Stempler, president of the Air Travelers Association, told USA Today.

That loophole could conceivably allow terrorists to board an aircraft before the check of the no-fly list and the listing of those who pose some risk to an aircraft are completed.

One option being discussed is to allow the airlines to send passenger names to U.S. officials as each individual checks in, according to DHS officials.

Detection shortcomings

Despite having invested roughly \$800 million in detection devices and other systems for monitoring the movements of radioactive materials since the Sept. 11 attacks, the nation's borders remain extremely vulnerable, according to a group of scientists and a government auditor who testified before a House committee in June.

The scientists found that less than one-quarter of the monitors needed to check all goods crossing U.S. borders have been installed. Even those that have been installed often have their sensitivity turned down so as to prevent recurring false alarms, according to the group.

While a dirty bomb that spreads low-level radiation upon detonation would be easy to detect, enriched uranium — the key ingredient in a nuclear bomb — could be smuggled across the border shielded in less than a quarter-inch of lead, according to physicist Benn Tannenbaum, a senior program associate at the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Detectors, he said, are unable to distinguish the radiation in dangerous materials from that which occurs in everyday items

such as ceramic tiles.

"It has been, let me say, a bad few years," said Tannenbaum.

Carrying the load

Nearly three-quarters of the nation's state law-enforcement agencies are heavily involved in monitoring and preventing terrorism by setting up protective measures, assessing vulnerabilities and determining important infrastructures, according to a report by the Council of State Governments and Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety.

State police carry the most varied workload, the report said. Still, state officials are "generally unclear about state and local level responsibilities."

Among the report's recommendations were that agencies increase communication,

the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee that he had noticed a tattoo on the arm of a man he was booking last year for selling high-end counterfeit goods. The tattoo, which included Arabic writing, turned out to be a symbol of allegiance to Hezbollah. It was one of several cases in Southern California in which the group's alleged operatives were arrested for trafficking in knock-off merchandise.

Searches in Los Angeles County by special squads of investigators have netted 124 arrests, \$16 million in seized merchandise, and another \$3.5 million in cash, said Stedman.

"The profits are enormous, with minimal criminal exposure," he said. "In the parlance of one suspect: 'It's better than the dope business — no one's going to prison for DVDs.'"



Four weeks after a string of suicide bomb attacks, an armed and armored London police officer patrols Charing Cross train station on Aug. 4, as part of a high-visibility security operation aimed at reassuring jittery Londoners.

training and equipment levels among themselves.

"We do have trouble communicating at times because we can't talk to other agencies directly in some areas," said Col. Lynn Pitts of the Tennessee Highway Patrol.

One of the steps taken by the agency last year to improve its interoperability, according to Pitts, was the merger of its troopers with the commercial vehicle enforcement staff.

Getting the goods

The terrorist organization Hezbollah is believed to have received between \$20 million and \$30 million a year from criminal fundraising schemes including the reselling of baby formula, false welfare claims, food stamp fraud and a wide array of counterfeiting operations such as knock-off designer handbags and DVDs, according to a former FBI counterterrorism analyst who testified in May before Congress.

Matthew Levitt, a former FBI analyst who is considered an expert on Hezbollah, said the apparent involvement of terrorist groups in counterfeit merchandise has caught the attention of not only the bureau, but of the Treasury Department and Interpol.

Another official, Los Angeles County sheriff's Lt. John Stedman, told members of

mediate response of state, local or tribal authorities," the document notes.

Eyes and ears

Building on her department's community policing strategy, Boston Police Commissioner Kathleen O'Toole said she plans to use a homeland security grant to improve neighborhood watch groups.

A national neighborhood watch program called Citizen Corps, administered by the Department of Justice, contains a component that merges terrorism awareness education with crime prevention.

"It won't be an intelligence czar in Washington who recognizes something peculiar happening in Boston," O'Toole told *The Boston Globe*. "We're developing a curriculum so we can go out there and teach people living and working in our neighborhoods what to look for, and let them know how they can be our eyes and ears."

The plan is in part a response to the thinning of the agency's ranks. There are 239 fewer officers on the streets now than there were six years ago, but Boston cannot use the millions it received last year in homeland security funds to hire police officers.

With most watch groups averaging between 25 and 30 members, if O'Toole can reach her goal of having 1,100 such groups, that will mean 30,000 people involved with police on community issues.

Chemical reaction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is funding a new laboratory facility at the University of Nebraska Medical Center that would be used to detect chemical threats.

More than \$500,000 will be distributed through the Nebraska Health and Human Services System to pay for equipment, including an infrared microscope that can test and identify potentially threatening substances, and two types of mass spectrometers that can identify and measure chemical agents in human samples.

Eventually, the lab will be used to help with pesticide spills and other public health emergencies.

Formula for discord

The Senate rejected a House bill in July that would have given less populous states a smaller slice of homeland security funds while allocating a larger share to those states with higher threat levels, such as New York and California.

The Senate approved a plan by Senator Susan Collins (R-Me.) that would guarantee the smallest states 0.55 percent of the total. Those grants would consume 40 percent of the Homeland Security agency's budget, with the rest distributed based on risk.

"I have a very hard time substituting pork for risk," said Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.). "In the wake of the London attacks, we need to show the American people that we're serious about protecting the country."

Maine would get \$10.55 million under Collins's bill; it would have gotten \$4.8 million under a proposal made by President Bush and backed by Feinstein. Instead of the 0.75 percent of available funding now guaranteed to each state, smaller states would have received 0.25 percent.

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Sheriff is seeing red over software snafu

Stanislaus County, Calif., law enforcement officials are investigating why a \$400,000 computer system was purchased even though evaluators knew it to be a mismatch for software already in use by the sheriff's department.

Called iManage, the digital-imaging software was part of a larger Integrated Criminal Justice Information System that the county had built in 2003. It would have allowed users to make changes to scanned documents until they were "frozen" as an image. The sheriff's office would then be able to share criminal files with the probation office, the district attorney's office and the public defender.

The project was paid for by the county's general fund. Since July 2002, some \$380,248.73 has been spent on iManage. Another \$48,000 a year has gone toward relicensing the software, since it is considered less expensive than letting the license expire and buying the software a second time when ICJIS is ready to use it.

"We have never used iManage, never seen software for it or done any development for

any possible interface for ICJIS," said Lt. Adam Christianson, one of two representatives from the sheriff's department on the ICJIS steering committee. "The money that was spent for the purchase of iManage for ICJIS has not benefited us at all."

Christianson refuted Chief Information Officer John Emerson's claim that the steering committee had failed to have interface software developed because of state government requirements that had first priority.

"We don't know if iManage is compatible with ICJIS because to my knowledge, no one has written an interface," Christianson told The Modesto Bee newspaper. "If [programmers] are doing that, I as an ICJIS steering committee member am unaware of that."

Instead of iManage, the department has been using a competing system that costs far less.

ImageX allows documents to be scanned and turned into image files. It does not allow the images to be altered, thus protecting law enforcement agencies from charges that documents have been changed, said Christianson.



Lt. Adam Christianson
Sees no benefit from iManage

The system was purchased for \$40,000 in 1994 and has cost \$26,368 in upgrades over the years.

"It seems that there are some ulterior motives for purchasing [iManage]," Sheriff Les Weidman told The Bee.

The county's chief executive officer, Rick Robinson, launched a probe after reading memos obtained by the paper. Robinson told The Bee that those communications would be included in his investigation.

The memos are the most damning to Emerson, who was allegedly aware that some county officials had been determined to buy the iManage software despite warnings that

the program had never been used by law enforcement and was full of bugs.

The decision to add a digital-imaging component to the ICJIS system, which was still just a proposal at the time, was made in 2002. Three county employees were assigned to evaluate the system that October. In December, they recommended holding off on the purchase.

Yet the agreement to buy it had already been reached the previous September.

Emerson said he would look into why the deal was signed before the evaluation was complete. He did tell The Bee, however, that iManage was by far the best system submitted to the county for evaluation. Developers promised to work out the glitches, he said.

The system also got a poor report card from ThurdWave, a Los Angeles-based firm that had been hired to build ICJIS. While the county said the company was fired in 2003 because it was behind schedule, the firm's principals said it was because they thought iManage would never work.

"It was clear that iManage would not support the enterprise requirements of the ICJIS project specifically," wrote ThurdWave's president, Roy Hernandez, in a 2003 letter to county officials, "yet the county CIO (Emerson) was adamant in selecting it for ICJIS."

The letter said Emerson "rigged" the selection process.

Emerson insisted that the county's policy for testing software, which includes evaluation, testing and rating by employees, had been strictly followed.

Police warm up to unique approach to cold cases

By Keith Bridges

James Martin got an unexpected Christmas gift, in fact, he described it as "the best present he's ever received." Martin was referring to a phone call from a Charlotte-Mecklenburg police detective just before Christmas 2004, telling him that a man had finally been charged with the murder of his daughter 15 years earlier.

Sherry Jenkins' murder was the first of four old homicides solved in nearly consecutive weeks by the CMPD Cold Case Squad. The success experienced by this unit is related to two things: the availability of DNA testing by the CMPD Crime Lab. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department is the only local law enforcement agency in North Carolina with its own DNA lab. Evidence in the cases that was once thought to have little value proved to be a key to identifying the killers.

The second factor in the unit's success stems from the agency's answer to the question of how to decide which ones of the hundreds of cold cases to devote precious time and resources to? This is not a unique quandary for the CMPD; all police departments are faced with such difficult decisions. The CMPD broke with the cherished police tradition of keeping investigative files confidential, and for the eyes of detectives and supervisors only. Private citizens were chosen to review the case files of the many old homicides and offer their opinions on which cases detectives should pursue. "A lot of times police officers get focused on certain things. Fresh eyes might pick up things that detectives didn't. You look and see things in a different light," noted Chief Darrel Stephens.

"I was very skeptical at first," admitted Det. Chuck Henson. But his uneasiness was quickly allayed by the selection of a retired FBI agent, a criminal justice professor and a retired NYPD captain as the cold case review team. "They are familiar with the investigative process and the importance of confidentiality," according to Detective Henson.



Sherry Jenkins
Her killer is found, after 15 years

The review team does more than just provide a new set of eyes and a new perspective; the team also takes a lot of work off of detectives, thereby allowing them to spend their time doing investigations rather than reading mounds of case files. It usually takes two to six weeks to review a case. The reviewers will then organize the information and prepare a comprehensive report.

"When we get the review, we can read it in one to two hours and determine the solvability factors," said Henson. "We are able to focus our time on the investigative end of the case instead of the preparation time."

How well has this process worked? The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Cold Case Squad has solved 14 cases in two years — 14 cases that had languished for years with little hope of ever being solved. "Once you get who you want and who you can trust, the review team is a very valuable resource," says the now supportive Henson.

(Keith Bridges is the Public Affairs Manager for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department.)



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'Marching to his own refreshingly off-step beat':

Ex-Seattle chief's 'kiss-and-tell' memoir

Breaking Rank: A Top Cop's Exposé of the Dark Side of American Policing.

By Norm Stamper.

New York: Nation Books, 2005.

397 pp., \$26.00.

By Peter Moskos

Pity poor Norm Stamper. He would have liked nothing more than to write a book extolling the virtues of community policing and a greater police focus on domestic violence. A hard-working liberal police officer for 33 years, he rose from San Diego beat cop to chief of the Seattle Police Department.

Then came the 1999 World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle. Massive protests and riots turned the city into chaos. Chief Stamper later resigned, admitting that he and his police were woefully unprepared for the scale of protests. Stamper's name is now cursed by both ends of the political spectrum, albeit for different and often diametrically opposed reasons.

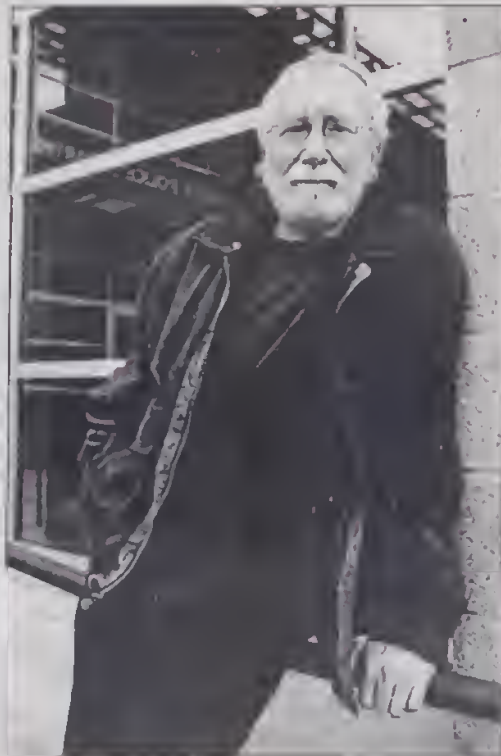
"Breaking Rank" is largely autobiographical. The book's organization, poorly set around grandly themed chapters, conflicts at times with the otherwise chronological approach. And when Stamper's gaze turns toward the personal failings of himself and others, he relies too often on a disturbingly Californian blend of pop psychology and

shiny idealism. Just what is so wrong with having a few beers after work?

Stamper is not the first police chief to tell his story. In 1933, August Vollmer wrote the wonderful and now too rarely read "The Police and Modern Society." More recent contributions include Anthony Bouza's enlightening "The Police Mystique" (1990), Malcolm Young's excellent but little known "An Inside Job" (1991), and Bill Bratton's coauthored but self-indulgently good "Turnaround" (1998).

"Breaking Rank" is arguably more "anti-police" than any of these books (with the possible exception of Bouza's unwittingly Marxist take on the role of police in society). But Stamper can quite well fend off simplistic attacks that he is anti-police. Stamper is police. At the same time, those readers looking for a police chief turned "rat" will be equally disappointed.

As a kiss-and-tell, there is better kissing and telling. Poss and Schlesinger's ghetto cops in "Brooklyn Bounce," the slippery slope of McAlary's "Buddy Boys," and the



day-to-day realities portrayed in the better half of Conlon's verbose "Blue Blood." In truth, Stamper doesn't really break rank. He just marches to his own refreshingly off-step beat.

As a polemicist, Stamper is far less radical than he claims to be. His personal beliefs and police philosophy can mostly be summarized as predictably liberal opposition to the death penalty combined with support for gun control, gay rights, abortion rights, and better minority representation in policing. These are not bad ideas per se, just predictable. Other ideas — the demilitarization of policing, the decriminalization of drugs and prostitution, more women police, and improved community relations — are well articulated

and surprisingly convincing no matter the political label.

A significant part of "Breaking Rank" is devoted to reducing domestic violence. While perhaps beneficial to domestically abusive or poorly trained police officers, Stamper's focus on personal redemption and political awakening hold less interest for the general reader.

Stamper supports the "anti-police" court decisions of *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, *Escobedo v. Illinois*, and *Miranda v. Arizona*. Yet crude pro- and anti-police labels do justice neither to the diversity of ideology within policing nor the subtlety of Stamper's ideas. He convincingly argues that such "liberal" court decisions have resulted in both better policing and increased officer safety. And what side of the political spectrum is represented by his calling a cautious officer waiting for backup "a lousy, yellow-bellied, chickenshit excuse of a cop"?

Stamper's honesty provides a unique perspective of the role, power and limitations of a big-city police chief. During the Seattle protests, Stamper describes 1,200 overwhelmed and out-organized police officers. It becomes painfully clear how close he and his police came to simply losing. At one point in the night, an entire police station — prisoners, injured police officers and a vast armory — was under siege by more than 1,000 protesters.

Unfortunately, this Alamo-like story is dismissed in two woefully inadequate sentences. This and Stamper's ultimate moral — don't hold such large meetings in such a small city — fail to impress. These few days in Seattle deserve a book of their own. Yet here the Battle in Seattle is a virtual footnote, one too brief chapter in 30.

Yet "Breaking Rank" often succeeds. As a police chief with the mandate and power to change policing, his liberalism is indeed noteworthy. Stamper's personal experience and knowledge of the upper echelon of police power is all too rare in police literature.

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Enron's lessons for criminal investigators

Conspiracy of Fools: A True Story.

By Kurt Eichenwald.

New York: Broadway Books, 2005.

742 pp.; \$26.00.

By Thomas D. Bazley

In their 1993 scholarly analysis of the savings and loan scandal, Franklin Zimring and Gordon Hawkins wrote that the early days of any historical event belong to the journalists and activists and these works will be unconnected to theory, the literature and social science terms and methods ("Crime, Justice and the Savings and Loan Crisis." In M. Tonry & A. J. Reiss, Jr. [Eds.] "Beyond the Law: Crime in Complex Organizations," University of Chicago Press.)

Journalist Kurt Eichenwald, the author of "Conspiracy of Fools: A True Story," follows in this tradition in providing a comprehensive case study of one of America's most

prominent white-collar crimes, the collapse of the Enron Corporation in late 2001. Although some may argue that the "early days" of this event have since passed, Enron's former CEO, Kenneth Lay, is not scheduled to go on trial until January 2006 and other key officials who have been convicted are still awaiting sentencing. Thus while the time for social science analysis might be near, any academic so inclined would be remiss in not reading Eichenwald's journalistic account.

This book was written, published and marketed as popular literature as opposed to a work that would fall into the academic, textbook and/or professional niches. Nonetheless, Eichenwald's research methodology is to be applauded in terms of its planning, organization and thoroughness, in many

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Connecting the dots on gun policy & violence

Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence.

Jens Ludwig and Philip Cook, editors.

Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2003.

469 pp., \$24.95 (pb).

By Jeffrey Hertel

The issues that surround firearm violence have challenged law enforcement for many years. The highly political nature and the near absence of unbiased evaluations of gun control policies have made gun violence issues difficult to address. How should a

(Jeffrey Hertel is a captain with the Grand Rapids, Mich., Police Department.)

department respond to a series of firearms-related deaths in a neighborhood or a citizen's inquiry about purchasing a weapon for protection against burglary? Incorporating gun control policy into a responsive practice for a community is a daunting task for many police administrators. In addition, departments that have received Project Safe Neighborhood grants continue to look for the most effective ways to use these limited resources and make the most impact on gun-related violence in neighborhoods. "Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence" is a very detailed book that examines many of the gun-related issues confronting and challenging law enforcement.

In a volume that is part of the Brookings Metro Series, Ludwig and Cook have compiled research on a variety of gun control and gun violence topics, including guns and suicides; guns and burglary rates; gun

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Stephens:

Sharing ideas, making a difference

By Darrel W. Stephens

It is hard to believe that Law Enforcement News is celebrating its 30th anniversary with this issue — harder still to imagine that this anniversary will be its last.

I remember a conversation with Dr. Richard H. Ward over 30 years ago when he talked about his idea of a newspaper for law enforcement that would be published by John Jay College. I wasn't sure the idea would work, but nonetheless put my name and address on a 3x5 card to commit to subscribing, and volunteered to be a correspondent from Kansas City, Mo. I have continued to subscribe and look forward to receiving each issue of LEN. For 30 years it has informed the police, challenged them and kept them abreast of new ideas and research they could use. LEN has also provided a forum for those in the field that wanted to share ideas, experience or points of view on current issues. That forum has proved to be invaluable to those in a constant search for better ways to make their communities safer.

The challenges facing the police in 1975 were daunting — not only were crime, violence, drug abuse and disorder pressing issues, but education, training and reform of the police themselves were on the agenda as well. The police have made enormous progress over the past 30 years and rightly should be proud of their accomplishments.

(Darrel W. Stephens is Chief of the Charlotte/Mecklenburg, N.C., Police Department. His extensive résumé in policing also includes service as chief in Largo, Fla.; Newport News, Va., and St. Petersburg, Fla.; and as executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum.)

On the whole, police are much better educated, better trained and better informed; technological resources have improved their access to and use of information, and they have stronger connections and look more like the communities they serve.

As is the way of the world, it seems, challenges resolved and changing times create new and arguably more difficult issues for the police. I have identified a number of significant challenges that police executives face today. In the past, LEN has helped to address public safety challenges by providing a forum for conversation and sharing ideas. Such a forum is needed every bit as much in the face of new challenges.

Police Executive Leadership Perhaps the greatest challenge facing today's police executive is finding a platform from which one can be heard on important policing issues at a time when the nation is experiencing the lowest crime rates since the 1960's. Public safety — beyond terrorism — has been largely absent in the past two national elections. We need to find a way to inject community safety into both the national and local political conversations in an environment where crime rates are stable or continuing to decline. Moving away from the things that helped produce crime reductions will have the inevitable result of increasing crime and decreasing safety.

Police leaders need to continue to challenge each other as well. The best leaders are those who can effectively communicate and defend their ideas. Both the strongest critics and supporters for these ideas should come within the profession itself. Healthy debate tests new ideas, strengthens them and en-

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EVIDENCE CONTROVERSY PROMPTS RE-OPENING OF RFK MURDER CASE

By JOSEPH PETERSON

Despite John B. Sweeney's contention for the first-degree murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy seven years ago, there have remained doubts in the minds of some individuals involved in the case whether Sweeney could be held responsible for the killing. The Los Angeles Times today has reported that some new evidence has been discovered that could lead to a re-examination of the case.

While there are always those who are eager to take on sensational stories in the wake of political assassinations, support for the possibility that Sweeney did not do it was first presented in a story. The Second Law, made by Theodore Darsch in 1970. The film raised a number of questions about the circumstances of the physical evidence recovered from the scene of the shooting of Kennedy.

Two of the most perplexing discrepancies center upon the distance at which the gun was fired which killed Kennedy and the movement of Sweeney's car which seems to show that all the bullets could not have come from Sweeney's gun alone.

The medical autopsy findings showed that Kennedy was shot three times at point blank range. The dead from a bullet wound in the head which entered just behind his right ear and traveled from back to front in an upward trajectory. Because the wound occurred just behind his head, it was assumed that there might have been a second person standing so close to the victim.

While there are a number of possible explanations for the above conflict, the distance of firing questions is more difficult to resolve. Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the county medical examiner, found powder

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POLICE PAY DEMANDS LEAD TO MORE JOB ACTIONS

By BRAD BURELL

In San Francisco, police officers went on strike in New York. Police in Dallas County, Texas, reported with a 10 percent pay raise. In Washington, D.C., police officers went on strike. In New York, police officers went on strike. In New York, police officers went on strike.

demands for pay increases and better benefits. There was a time when police officers, bargained with by so many, had one common goal: to make sure that the community was safe. The common theme in all of these strikes is the increasing militancy on the part of police officers in their own union in their



INTRODUCING LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is a newspaper for the law enforcement professional. During the coming months, we hope to bring you the reader news and information which will keep you informed and aware of the rapidly changing scene in the criminal justice community.

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hances understanding among those who should be informed.

Immigration Policy The absence of a coherent national immigration policy has placed increasing stress on state and local government institutions. Immigration has been a challenge since this nation was created, but the number of illegal immigrants from Mexico, Central and South America is growing at almost geometric proportions

and in many communities has overwhelmed the capabilities of schools, social services and the police. The proposals to engage state and local police in immigration enforcement are increasing because many believe the issue can be resolved through arrest and deportation. Local police leaders need to play an active role in the debate on immigration public policy. Passing enforcement responsibility on to state and local government without addressing the capacity to handle illegal immigrants is not a viable solution. It also ignores the overriding economic issues that force many immigrants to brave the danger of a border crossing for the promise of a better life.

Terrorism Since the tragic terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, there has been an enormous investment by government at all levels in improving the ability to both prevent future incidents and, failing that, to respond more effectively. The Department of Homeland Security was created through a massive federal government reorganization to lead the nation's response to terrorism. To date, the effort has been driven by national political agendas and well-meaning federal officials who have very limited understanding of local government and policing. There have been improvements in both response capability and prevention, but local policing efforts have suffered as both resources and interest have shifted to terrorism. The challenge for state and local police is to influence more effectively the response in such a way

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Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor.

OTHER VOICES

A roundup of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Public's protectors deserve protection

Most people probably assume that if police officers, sheriff's deputies or firefighters are injured on the job, their salaries and benefits continue until they're able to return to work, or at least for a good, long time. Not in Wilmington or New Hanover County. The city pays injured employees for 21 days. After that, workers compensation pays them something close to their salary, but the city bills them for benefits such as medical insurance. To help pay those bills, the city graciously allows officers to give up any remaining vacation days and sick days — and to accept charity. If the cost of their medical care goes over \$500,000, which is hardly inconceivable for a serious injury, the city won't pay it. City officials say they intend to make changes, but they won't say what. Maybe they should take a close look at the state's policy. When its law-enforcement officers are injured on duty, they get full pay and benefits for up to two years. That's not only humane; it's also a relatively cheap way to attract and keep good people. Law-enforcement officers and firefighters don't expect to make much money. But they're entitled to expect simple fairness when they're injured in the course of protecting the public.

— The Wilmington (N.C.) Star-News, Aug. 12, 2005

Law enforcement: The safer zap

When facing a potentially dangerous situation, police have few options: Shoot, beat, reason or Taser. Those 50,000-volt shockers can disable an armed suspect while keeping the officer as far as 21 feet away. Anything with that much zap to it can cause harm. According to Amnesty International, 103 Taser-related deaths occurred in the United States and Canada over the past five years.

Let's be clear: Tasers should be banned for private use, but police need all the help they can get.... Officers should face severe reprimands for misusing any of their weapons — be it their fists, batons, guns or Tasers. These should only be used when reason fails and use of force become necessary. But in those cases, the problem isn't with the Taser — it's with the lack of officer training. Law enforcement agencies from here to Phoenix attest to the lower number of police firing guns since they've been using Tasers. The less lethal nature of the Taser may cause police to be trigger happy with the weapon, and that's a behavior that can be corrected with proper placement and enforcement of guidelines. Police officers are already armed with the deadliest of weapons — guns. It's pointless to take a less deadly weapon out of their hands.

— The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Aug. 23, 2005

Police and pop cans

Little things can make a difference when trying to improve the relationship between the South Bend Police Department and the city's minority communities. On Aug. 8, police stopped at Elmer Street and Prast Boulevard to do a little public relations work. Officers got out of their cars, opened up coolers of pop and lemonade and got to know some of the neighborhood kids on a more personal level. Officers even opened up their squad cars, letting children probe laptop computers and play briefly with the car's lights, siren and loudspeaker. It's just the type of thing the police department should do more of. One of the children commented that they assumed at first that the show of force was because someone was getting arrested. The police pop stop may have been a small step toward building a more positive relationship between police officers and the community they serve, but it was an important one and one we heartily endorse.

— The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Aug. 15, 2005

Police face the realities of prisoner reentry

By Jennifer Nislow

Faced with the prospect of thousands of prison inmates returning to their hometowns, some local police agencies are implementing reentry programs that officials say fit neatly as crime-control measures under the community-policing umbrella.

In Redlands, Calif., Police Chief Jim Bueermann's department handles more than 300 parolees at any given time. He and city leaders launched a comprehensive reentry program in 2000 that includes a faith-based component, an official partnership with the county's corrections and parole departments, and a panoply of services available to former inmates, such as parenting classes and substance abuse programs.

"While it is a communitywide obligation and duty to control crime, at the end of the day, the people who are paid to control crime or manage crime-control initiatives are the police," Bueermann told Law Enforcement News. "If that is true, we think that what we should be about in the framework of crime control is community problem-solving and trying to get to more of the root causes" of the problem — in this case, prisoner reentry.

Redlands was only the second jurisdiction in the state — after Oakland — to form a Police and Corrections Team, or PACT. There are an estimated 160,000 parolees in California, who are supervised by roughly 3,000 agents, according to Bueermann. What the department did was create a three-man team comprising two parole agents and one officer. The department also provides a clerk and an office at police headquarters.

After forming the team, Bueermann said, the police quickly learned that they actually knew very little about how the parole system works. In the past five years, the agency has sent two of its officers through the parole agent academy. They in turn have trained the

rest of the department.

Knowing how that system works is "critically important," he said. "So we did it."

Debbie A. Mukamal, director of the Prisoner Reentry Institute at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, believes that law enforcement is a necessary yet often overlooked partner in facilitating successful reentries.

With their primary function of maintaining public safety, police can best achieve that goal by providing returning inmates with a range of assistance that helps them to become productive and law-abiding citizens, she told LEN.

Police are also organized geographically, Mukamal noted, and reentry planning occurs in populated areas. Finally, she said, "the paradigm of community policing offers expanded roles for law enforcement that include leveraging resources and building assets with a community."

Mukamal pointed out that the Seattle Police Department hands out laminated wallet-sized cards with information on referrals and services.

Bueermann observed that arguing that prison reentry is not the job of police but of the parole department is much the same as saying police should not respond to bank robberies because that crime falls under the purview of the FBI.

"When we say our only involvement with parolees is going to be when they re-offend, that we're going to arrest and throw them back in prison where they belong, we're accepting on some level a degree of victimization of innocent, law-abiding people," Bueermann said.

Re-offend, he said, is a tidy, bureaucratic euphemism for former inmates who are committing thefts, assaults and other crimes. "Our job is to protect people from that type

of behavior," he said.

A report by the Urban Institute, released in March, seems to back Bueermann up.

Using data from 15 states collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1994 — the most recent multistate information available — researchers found little difference in the re-arrest rates of those who were released from prison after serving their full term (62 percent), those who were allowed to finish out their sentences in the community (61 percent) and those who were discharged by a parole board (54 percent).

"Quite frankly, I don't think parole should carry the whole burden of reforming people," Amy Solomon, the study's lead researcher, told The Los Angeles Times. "At the same time, supervision should be a contributor to successful reentry, and right now, it's not living up to its role."

Keith Vermillion, a commander with the Savannah, Ga., Police Department and director of its reentry program, also teams his officers with probation and parole agents. Each of the teams co-manages a caseload. Continuity of supervision is maintained by having police officers fill in when an agent is sick or on vacation.

The Place They Call Home

The program was launched in 2001 when Savannah experienced a spike in violent crime. When the department looked at who was committing those offenses, it was typically those on probation or parole. City and state officials struck a deal: In exchange for the city shouldering some of the responsibility for supervision, the state assigned personnel to the program.

"Cities and counties think that people on probation and parole are a state problem," Vermillion told LEN. "Our philosophy is that these people were born here, they were

raised here, they have families and friends here, they went to school here, they committed crimes here, they went off to prison and they're likely to come right back to our communities."

A common denominator of reentry programs is the exit interview prior to discharge, which informs convicts what services will be provided to them upon release.

In Savannah, the police department runs a variety of programs, including GED classes, money management training and driver's education. Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings are held five days a week, and an offender orientation is held each month, along with an employment-readiness workshop.

Each police officer, parole, probation, and juvenile probation agent meets twice a year with community groups to keep residents informed about the 400 or so returning convicts that Savannah handles every month.

While there are rules about where ex-convicts can and cannot live, like public housing, Savannah gets around that, said Vermillion, by coordinating a list of rooming houses that will take former inmates. If a room is not available right away, the Salvation Army pitches in.

"We don't allow them to be homeless," he told LEN.

To help address the employment problem, the police department hires offenders full-time to clean up privately-owned properties that have either been abandoned or have become a blight. Before and after photographs are taken, and a bill is sent to the owner. If it is not paid, a lien is put on the property.

"Right now I have six men hired and that's what they do," said Vermillion.

There are five elements that make for a successful reintegration, said Bueermann: Housing, literacy, drug rehabilitation, employment and family support.

Many of those coming back burned their bridges long ago, he said. They have no family support. Ordinances that restrict where ex-convicts can live have grown in popularity nationwide, Bueermann noted, and they are going to hurt reentry efforts. "For instance, you cannot rent a room to two or more parolees unless they are related to you," he said.

Another concern is how to keep the children of ex-convicts from turning into criminals themselves. Eighty-five percent of Redlands' parolees have kids, said Bueermann. Having grown up in the city and joined the department in 1970's, he has seen how multi-generational parole families are created.

To that end, the department's seven school resource officers are connected to the PACT team. They pay close attention to those children and help monitor their progress. If the children start doing poorly in school, there is a good chance that something bad is happening at home.

The SROs' job is less on-campus security than removing the barriers to learning that might confront youngsters raised in dysfunctional households, said Bueermann.

A research-based parenting program is held in both English and Spanish.

"We teach that to a lot of drug court clients and a lot of paroled clients that are parenting, about how you need to be raising children," he said. "In many of those instances, they were not raised by people who had many parenting skills, and they certainly didn't have any parenting skills."

Image-building isn't for Cleveland police as they fight photo disclosure

Ohio's open records law already prohibits the disclosure of officers' addresses, phone numbers and the names of their family members, but Cleveland police are fighting to take their anonymity a step further by restricting the media from publishing their images.

At issue is a change made in 2000 to the statute that prohibits the public from receiving personal information about police, firefighters and emergency medical technicians. Under the amended law, any record that could identify the occupation of a first responder is also banned.

"We believe that law-enforcement officers are in danger enough without having their identity and photo presented," Officer Robert Beck, president of the Cleveland Police Patrolman's Association, told The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In a case argued before the state Supreme Court in April, The Plain Dealer, The Vindicator of Youngstown and other media outlets claimed that police as public officials do not have the right to remain nameless.

"State-sanctioned anonymity of law-enforcement officers is a sudden and arbitrary break with vital democratic tradition," said Cleveland attorney and open records expert David Marburger in court documents.

Confidence in the "legitimacy of coercive

authority" of police, Marburger said, requires that the public be able to learn the identity of most officers on demand.

In May, at a ceremony where 34 laid-off Cleveland officers were redeployed, police asked the TV stations that were invited not to film the officers. All of the stations honored the request, but only one, WEWS Channel 5, made it a part of its report.

"To be told when and where we cannot show them, take pictures, and identify them, removes a layer of scrutiny that the news media is supposed to have under the First Amendment on behalf of the people," said the station's news director, John Butte.

"People have a right to know who the police are in their community."

Attorneys for Cleveland and Youngstown, however, contend that photographs should be considered part of an officer's personal information and thus exempt from disclosure. Releasing images of uniformed officers, they said, could endanger those who go on to do undercover work.

Their case was backed by various police groups, including the state chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police.

In court documents, assistant Cleveland law director Thomas Anastos wrote that studying an array of the city's police officers could not possibly provide insight into the

workings of the department or the business of the city.

Names and pictures of officers, he told the justices, could still be obtained by suing or filing a complaint. While conceding to Justice Paul Pfeifer that it would not be the "greatest outcome," given what the public expects with regard to the availability of information, Anastos said policy makers have weighed the risk and decided that such data should not be part of the public record.

Identifying police officers, particularly when they are accused of wrongdoing, said Pfeifer, can be important.

"It's not insignificant whose face is in the newspaper when some officer has done something very bad," he said. "That face distinguishes the officer who has done something bad from all the rest of the hardworking officers."

The newspapers brought their suit after their requests for pictures of officers were denied. In the case of The Vindicator, Youngstown officials refused to release a photograph of an officer who had made allegations about the department providing inadequate backup at night.

Cleveland officials would not provide The Plain Dealer with photos of officers honored at an awards ceremony, and later, of police identified in a report about overtime.

Interrogation taping gains new adherents

Law enforcement agencies in Illinois will soon begin audio or videotaping homicide interrogations under a law that took effect July 18, while in Wisconsin, local and county departments will start recording the questioning of juvenile suspects in both felony and misdemeanor cases as ordered by the state Supreme Court.

The two states join Minnesota and Alaska as the only ones to mandate that such interrogations be recorded.

In Illinois, lawmakers passed the legislation two years ago when the courts found that 13 people sentenced to death had been wrongly convicted. At least 10 said they had confessed only to stop beatings and torture at the hands of Chicago police two decades earlier. Before he left office in 2003, former Gov. George Ryan pardoned four men on death row and commuted the death sentences of 160 others.

Some 350 police departments nationwide have already adopted the practice of taping interviews. In Maine and New Mexico, taping laws take effect next year.

Police who already record interrogations say that once colleagues overcome their initial reluctance, they will find that taping interviews is a valuable investigative tool.

Ken McCabe, chief investigator for the Kankakee County, Ill., Sheriff's Department, recalled one case in which he was certain that a mother had killed her baby. In reviewing the interrogation, however, he heard the woman mention a trip to a supermarket. When McCabe got the security tapes from the store, it showed the child tumbling out of the grocery cart. It was that fall that caused the baby's death, he told *The Associated Press*.

"If we just had a one-page statement, I might not have captured that," said McCabe. Having an audio or videotape also allows

juries to see what police see when they interrogate suspects. In another Kankakee County case, McCabe said that the suspect had confessed to killing his victim because he had been having a bad day.

"You can put that on paper," he told *The AP*, "but does it have the truth and the depth that it can when you watch it? It doesn't."

Taping interrogations also protects police from charges of coercing confessions. In Chicago, a \$4-million state-of-the-art digital recording system includes infrared cameras to prove that police did not turn off lights so they could beat a suspect.

"Every detective can go into a room and not worry someone is going to make false accusations," Chicago Deputy Chief Michael Chasen told *The AP*. "Unequivocally, we can prove to the public the integrity we maintain. It's proof positive for us."

Five law firms have been paid \$3.7 million to defend Lt. Jon Burge, several detectives and the city of Chicago from four pending lawsuits in U.S. District Court. Burge and his officers are accused of torturing suspects to extract confessions during the 1970's, 80's and 90's. The plaintiffs include all four death row inmates who were pardoned by Ryan.

Wisconsin law-enforcement agencies have also been directed to begin taping interrogations. But in their case, the order applies only to juvenile suspects who have been charged with either a felony or a misdemeanor.

The order was issued by the Wisconsin Supreme Court after agreeing that the confession of a 14-year-old in a 2001 robbery case was coerced.

It is not the first time that a confession made by a teenager has been challenged in Wisconsin. Last year, Children's Court Judge Michael Malmstadt threw out the confession of a Milwaukee County boy who was one of six people charged in the beating death of

54-year-old David Rutledge.

Malmstadt noted in his decision that the boy had no previous record and that police had questioned him for nearly 15 hours before he signed a confession.

"The No. 1 thing kids say about why they falsely confess is that 'I just thought I'd get to go home,'" Eileen Hirsch, an assistant state public defender, told *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. "They are confessing to murders and armed robberies and other crimes, and we know that you are never going to go home after you do that. But they don't know that because they are kids. They believe that the only way they are going home is if they agree with authority figures."

Hirsch represented the boy whose appeal was decided by the state supreme court.

The suspect argued that his confession

was obtained after roughly five and a half hours of questioning — nearly half of it spent alone and handcuffed in an interrogation room. "Not only did the detectives to refuse to believe [the boy's] repeated denials of guilt, but they also joined in urging him to tell a different 'truth,' sometimes using a 'strong voice' that 'frightened' him," Malmstadt's ruling noted.

Waukesha police Capt. Mike Babe told *The Journal Sentinel* that the ruling amounted to an unfunded mandate.

"It's going to involve more time and more money," he said. "And who's paying for it? It's going to be the taxpayers."

Milwaukee police commanders met in July to discuss the decision's ramifications. The department does not at present tape any of its interrogations.

The devil is in the details

While supporting in principle the idea of having law-enforcement agencies record interrogations, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police does not like the details in a civil-rights bill making its way through the Legislature.

The bill introduced in May by Assemblyman Joseph Lentol and Senator Dale Volker would deem inadmissible any statements made during a "custodial interrogation" that were not electronically recorded.

"We don't support making this a mandate," John Grebert, the executive director of the chiefs' association, told *The Associated Press*. "We support increased use of electronic recording and we encourage police departments to work out a system with their local district attorneys to do so. But as far as making any confession not

taped inadmissible, we don't like that idea at all."

With enthusiastic support from defense attorneys and police, Nassau County District Attorney Dennis Dillon recommended several months ago adopting a policy of taping interviews.

"This is a whole new ballgame," said county police Lt. Kevin Smith. "There's really no room to say that the police didn't follow proper procedure, because it's all on videotape."

A committee made up of police and prosecutors will weigh Dillon's proposal.

"It's a better process," Dillon told *The Long Island Business News*, "because the jury will be able to view the whole questioning procedure and draw their own conclusions."

You want it when?!?

Study weighs causes of DNA backlogs

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Another 23.6 percent of agencies told researchers that poor funding stopped them from submitting samples, or that crime labs were unable to produce timely results.

"I think we were not as distinguished from our presumed knowledge from the rest of the population as we had thought we might be," said Gaffney. "We thought, 'Okay, CSI or whatever the TV show must be distorting the truth a little bit.' Really, it takes longer than just overnight to get DNA results back."

The study found that the average time in state laboratories to process an unnamed suspect rape kit was 23.9 weeks. Local laboratories averaged 30 weeks. In one isolated case, said Gaffney, a lab took 23 months to produce results.

Part of what might be driving the backlog numbers, according to the report, is the storage capacity at local law enforcement agencies. Sixty-one percent of respondents said they did not have sufficient space for long-term evidence storage. Seventy-nine percent said they kept unanalyzed evidence in a central storage area and 22.2 percent said they kept it at a crime laboratory facility. Roughly 70 percent called their need for storage space "critical" or "highly critical."

The study noted. "Pressures on storage

space can result in biological evidence being maintained under improper conditions or, even worse, discarded or not collected at all."

Lovnich said the project began with a request by Smith Albion Lane, a Tacoma law firm that represents the Washington chiefs' and sheriffs' association, to come up with a process for estimating the backlog. The firm had been working with the NIJ in the aftermath of what he called a notorious situation in 2002 in California when thousands of rape kits were mistakenly destroyed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Problems with storage and analysis are not unusual. In Houston, for instance, police and prosecutors are still trying to figure out what went wrong with the department's DNA lab. The lab was closed three years ago after a scathing state audit that found incompetent technicians and conditions that led to the potential contamination of samples.

In his initial report earlier this year, Michael Bromwich, a former inspector general for the Department of Justice hired to investigate the Houston facility, alleged that lab analysts produced false results for tests that had never been conducted.

Those allegations and others led to the targeting of another 2,799 criminal cases for review. But city officials in August balked at Bromwich's request for an additional \$3.8

million for phase two of the probe. Some \$2.2 million was budgeted for the investigation, of that, \$1 million remains.

"I don't care whether it's a plumber or the pope," said Mayor Bill White. "I'm not going to tell anybody that there's a blank check with no oversight from the city of Houston."

The probe has been put on hold until a second budget request is approved by the City Council, delaying the project for at least six weeks.

Another issue looming on the horizon for many crime labs, Gaffney and Lovnich noted, is the "John Doe" warrant.

"If prosecutors become accustomed to filing those John Doe cases supported by a DNA exemplar, then that increases the need for storage of evidence that supports that John Doe case for much longer than might be the case if the ordinary statute of limitations were the time limit you worked from," said Gaffney. "It's a double-edged sword."

Washington filed its first criminal cases where the defendant was identified solely by a DNA in 2002. Spokane prosecutors charged a John Doe with rape, kidnapping, burglary and robbery after he broke into a woman's home in 1999. The DNA was extracted from a semen sample.

In Pierce County, prosecutors filed

charges of rape and kidnapping against another John Doe in connection with an attack on an 11-year-old girl.

In the Washington state study, state and local labs alike indicated that personnel needs were among the most significant concerns they had for their DNA programs. Funding through federal sources is limited, only 20.5 percent of state labs and 4.5 percent of local facilities receive 50 percent or more of their funding through those channels, it said.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported in February that in order to reduce to 30 days the backlog for DNA samples and other tests, it would take an additional 1,900 full-time lab workers at a cost of \$70 million.

Lovnich said that especially capable scientists are leaving public sector employment to join biotechnology firms for triple their salaries, said Lovnich.

One university in Washington has addressed the problem by giving to the state land in the city of Cheney that will be used to build a new facility, Lovnich said. The crime lab at Eastern Washington University will be linked to the school's forensic science program. Lovnich said he was told by Dr. Barry Logan, director of the state lab, that the lab was building its own staff.

"That's how bad it is," said Lovnich.

Courage shows through in Stamper memoir

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ture, his healthy intellect and analytical nature are all too rare in the upper echelon of police power

The "war on drugs" weighs heavily in "Breaking Rank." "By any standard, the United States has lost its war on drugs. Criminalizing drug use has been a colossal mistake, wasting vast sums of money, and adding to the misery of millions of Americans." Ironically, August Vollmer said much the same thing 70 years ago. And yet even today such common-sense arguments remain politically taboo.

Stamper continues to see a future in community policing rather than dismissing it as a fad of the past. Stamper supports college education for police officers, but not at the expense of increased diversity. He convincingly attacks the fallacy of "merit-based" civil service promotion. Police unions are generally viewed as "a pernicious embarrassment to law enforcement." Stamper accepts the necessity of police citizen review boards as an "occupational hazard." But he takes careful aim at New York City's plodding and

ineffective Citizen Complaint Review Board

Refreshingly, Stamper lauds former New York and current Los Angeles Chief Bill Bratton. I don't imagine that Bill and Norm will ever be drinking buddies, but Stamper recognizes common ground: a desire to lower crime to work with the community, to support good police and weed out bad cops, to fight the good fight.

Stamper's chapters on the disciplinary process are the book's strength. Stamper is willing to address the issue of police corruption with far more forthrightness than most. These chapters are accessible to the lay reader, insightful to police, and useful to policy advocates and organizational theorists.

By encouraging ignorance of and silence toward the misdeeds of other police, Stamper sees the police organization as responsible for the failure of good police to do more. Denying both the "rotten barrel" and the "bad apple" theories of corruption, Stamper persuasively argues, in effect, that a bad barrel makes the apple rotten.

While Stamper has zero tolerance for bad police, he is brilliantly critical of a zero-

tolerance approach to police misconduct.

"Inappropriate, overly harsh discipline creates a paranoid, angry, childish police force" that institutionalizes deceit and dishonesty. Stamper is much more interested in preventing police misconduct than punishing police officers for honest mistakes.

Stamper offers concrete suggestions as well. For instance, delegating responsibility to district or precinct commanders is more important than consistency in the discipline process. Such insights, gathered from a lifetime of police experience, are remarkably free of any political or ideological slant.

Regarding race, which no good book on policing can ignore, Stamper may be exorcising personal demons. "Simply put, white cops are afraid of black men." While such generalizations make better copy than conclusion, Stamper's critique of police and fear is strong. "Good cops experience fear, to be sure. But they perform effectively by working through their fear. Fearless cops perceive their surroundings more accurately. Because these cops are alert, not alarmed or paranoid, they tend to produce routine

rather than tragic outcomes."

Stamper has moral insight into legal and financial liability as well. Why should it be financially advantageous for police to kill rather than wound suspects? How can community relations be improved when police chiefs are instructed by lawyers never to admit blame or even apologize for police mistakes? Such discussion should be of broader concern. All citizens pay the tab for "tragic outcomes": hundreds of thousands of dollars for arguably preventable car crashes, millions for the beating of Rodney King or the torture of Abner Louima.

"Breaking Rank" is hardly a flawless book. But then Norm Stamper is the first to admit he is hardly a flawless man. But he, like the reader, learns from his flaws. What stands out is the courage of "Breaking Rank." A character in Louis de Bernières's novel, "Birds Without Feathers," could just as well be describing Norm Stamper. "His courage was not the foolish kind of a young and silly man. It was the courage of a man who looks danger in the face, and forces himself not to flinch."

The outcomes of policy?

Taking cool aim at a highly charged issue

Continued from Page 14

buyback programs; domestic violence prevention, policing gun carry laws, and a variety of interpretations of the results of Project Exile. While at times some of the selections in the book become very detailed in research methodology, the results of the studies are clearly identifiable. The main strength of the book is the variety of perspectives and interpretations of the gun control issues covered by the editors.

The presence of firearms in households and their connection to burglary rates in a community was one of the many interesting topics covered by the editors. The chapter on burglary highlights the correlation between the presence of firearms in a house and the possibility of a burglary occurring, and puts to rest the myth of firearms preventing burglaries of occupied homes.

One of the most enlightening chapters was "Policing Crime Guns," by Jacqueline Cohen and Jens Ludwig. This piece provided an overview of a project conducted in Pittsburgh, which deployed directed patrols in neighborhoods and then showed the effects the patrols had on the number of shots-fired calls and gunshot injuries. Through the use of directed patrols in selected areas of the city, the number of shots-fired calls decreased, along with the number of gunshot injuries during a 14-week program. While the program did not result in a large number of firearms being seized, the authors posit that the presence of additional officers in selected neighborhoods had a significant effect. The authors cite other similar studies that mirrored these results. These findings are significant to managers who may need to develop a program using PSN grants in an effective manner. Many of the other responses to gun violence highlighted in the book, such as gun buybacks, were not as effective.

One caveat would be that the chapter fails to fully address two difficulties with directed patrols, namely the ability to sustain a directed patrol program and the current call to

de-police in those neighborhoods at greatest risk. Although the 14-week program in Pittsburgh was relatively inexpensive, current staffing shortages at many police departments would require overtime assignments to cover extended directed patrols. In addition, the questionable future of PSN funding may curtail the possibility of such a gun violence reduction program. The chapter touches briefly on the political issues associated with aggressive directed patrols and the balancing of "interests of the community." This approach to gun violence reduction has only become more difficult to implement with the continued request to de-police or disengage from the most at-risk neighborhoods in many cities.

In contrast to the results of directed patrols, a subsequent chapter outlines the actual effectiveness of Project Exile in Richmond, Va. The authors do an excellent job providing background information on Project Exile. The homicide rates experienced in Richmond are compared to those of other cities during the years of Project Exile, leading to the conclusion that the program was not as effective as had been claimed. The fluctuating homicide rates that Richmond experienced were not unlike those of some other cities, and the reduction in homicides ultimately had little to do with Project Exile and prison sentence enhancement programs.

What is not documented in the chapter

are some of the "small victories" that neighborhoods in Richmond most certainly experienced. By incarcerating some of the most violent offenders for long periods on federal weapons charges, crime rates decreased and the quality of life improved. Those hard-fought victories are lost in the statistical backdrop of the book.

"Evaluating Gun Policy" is a good read to unravel the complexities of gun policies and to develop different approaches to solving neighborhood gun violence. The individual selections would not be described as light reading because of the coverage of research methodology. The book, however, provides a balanced, unbiased perspective on the highly political topics of guns in the community.

Standing on principle over traffic-stop study proves costly for BJS director

Continued from Page 1

ment officials who spoke with The New York Times said that political supervisors at the Office of Justice Programs had ordered Greenfield to delete those references. When he refused, he was threatened with dismissal and the possible loss of pension benefits.

Invoking personnel rules, however, Greenfield was able to force an agreement with the White House whereby he would be placed in a different job.

Brian Roehrkasse, a Justice Department spokesman, maintained that no political pressure was applied to BJS regarding the survey. "There was no effort to suppress any information," he told The Washington Post. "The report went out in its entirety."

But the controversy was never over the study itself, which was not altered before publication, but rather with the press release.

"Now that's not a small thing because that's how most people find out about these things," said David A. Harris, a professor at the University of Toledo College of Law, in an interview with Law Enforcement News.

"I read all the stuff that comes out and I didn't even know about this."

According to the April study, black, white and Hispanic drivers are all stopped at a rate of roughly 9 percent. But Hispanics, it said, have their vehicles or persons searched at a rate of 11.4 percent. For blacks, the rate is 10.2 percent, and for whites, 3.5 percent.

Blacks and Hispanics were also more likely to be subjected to force than were whites.

While statisticians did not draw any conclusions from the data, the research "uncovered evidence of black drivers having worse experiences — more likely to be arrested, more likely to be searched, more likely to have force used against — during traffic stops than white drivers," said the study.

Harris agreed that further research needed to be done before an ultimate conclusion could be reached. Still, he said, the differences in the use of force once a person is stopped were quite clear.

"It indicates to me at the very least, there are still worries about this issue that are

legitimate," he said.

The dispute between Greenfield and the Bush administration reportedly began after the acting assistant attorney general who oversees BJS, Tracey A. Henke, crossed out in a draft news release all references to the higher rates of searches and use of force.

A copy of the draft obtained by The Times showed that Henke left intact the finding that minority and white drivers are pulled over at approximately the same rate. But on a note affixed to the edited draft written and signed by Henke was written "Make the changes."

Harris said that the administration is trying to "hide" data showing that even in the aftermath of a 2001 speech by President Bush in which he vowed to end racial profiling, figures still show significant disparities.

"The big picture to me is there are some worrying trends in the study and these people thought to have it just sit on a shelf and have no one pay attention to it," he told ENR. "It really flies in the face of the President's promise."

Taser safety concern prompts new responses

Continued from Page 1

representing at least 132 agencies from 41 states and 13 countries.

Kenney observed: "While acknowledging that these devices have been improperly used at times — and that some (other) agencies have set Taser devices too low on the force continuum — numerous police officials have explained (in discussions since the policy forum) that their experience is an overall lessening of at least the severity of force their officers have used."

One sheriff from central Florida told Kenney, "Off the top of my head, I can tell you of six or eight people we'd have had to kill if we hadn't had Tasers."

Still, these have been hard times for the stun gun and its manufacturer.

The vast majority of the "chipping away" at the Taser this year has been from civilians, said Maj. Steve James of the Springfield, Mo., Police Department. James, who is an expert on the Taser and defensive tactics, said that with very few exceptions, the one group that has not been discrediting the weapon is law enforcement.

Still, police officers in New Mexico and four other states filed lawsuits last month challenging the manufacturer's claim that the Taser causes no serious or lasting injury.

The plaintiffs allege that they sustained "severe and permanent" injuries after being shocked during training classes held between August 2003 and October 2004. The list of injuries included multiple spinal fractures, burns, a shoulder dislocation and soft-tissue injuries, according to The Associated Press.

Taser knew about injuries to other officers, but did not warn departments, the 104-page complaint asserts. The company knew "full well that such a reported serious injury would have devastating ramifications on its safety claims and, most importantly, its most effective sales tool, the law enforcement training program," it said.

"There is very little training that does not bear with it some degree of risk," James told Law Enforcement News. "What you do is you weigh in the balance that level of

contact for that type of training as it relates to positive performance on the street. Is it the greater good to risk an injury and do better on the street, or does it make more sense statistically to not do that activity and hope for the best on the street? We've approached those cases by case."

Earlier this year in Chicago, a 54-year-old suspect died after being shocked twice, the second time for 57 seconds.

Ronald Hasse was arrested last February kicking and screaming, threatening to infect paramedics with HIV. Dr. Scott Denton, a deputy medical examiner, concluded that Hasse died of electrocution.

While an autopsy found 0.55 micrograms of methamphetamine in Hasse's blood, it would not have been enough to kill him had he not been "pushed over the edge" by the shocks, Denton told The AP.

The incident prompted Chicago Police Superintendent Phil Cline to halt distribution of an additional 200 Tasers. He did not, however, curtail officers' use of those already deployed.

In Palm Beach County, Fla., chiefs from more than 30 municipal departments were urged last month to adopt a set of guidelines for Taser use developed by the county's Law Enforcement Training Council.

"We are trying to err on the side of safety," Palm Beach Gardens Chief Stephen Stepp told The Palm Beach Post. "I've always felt that if you have to keep Tasing someone over and over again, you need to be considering another use of force."

West Palm Beach had its first Taser-related death in July when Michael Leon Crutchfield, 40, was shot with a stun gun after he forced his way into an assisted living facility. It was Florida's 24th such fatality since 1999.

The training council's recommendations include not using a stun gun on children under 12 — except in critical circumstances — or on pregnant women. Officers should use caution in deciding whether to stun an elderly or disabled person, and a subject's compliance and breathing should be checked

before another jolt is administered.

After Crutchfield's death, a Boca Raton firm filed suit in U.S. District Court alleging that Taser International had misled police departments about the device's safety. Law enforcement agencies, it said, developed policies based on false and deceptive marketing information from the company.

But in Austin, the City Council purchased 590 Tasers in February 2004 that increased the number within the department to 750. Last year, police used them 334 times, compared with 66 times in 2003.

In his 17-page memo to the City Council in July, Chief Knee acknowledged that blacks last year were still subjected to the use of force at a rate higher than that for whites. Department statistics for 2004 showed force used against black males at the rate of 22.6 times per 1,000 arrests, as compared to 17.4 for white, and 18.7 for Hispanics.

The rate for all groups, however, had fallen from the previous year. In 2003, blacks were subjected to force at a rate of 22.9 per 1,000 arrests, whites at 23.0, and Hispanics at 19.5.

"The decreased physical contact between officers and subjects in a use-of-force situation seems to have contributed to fewer injuries overall for officers and fewer serious

injuries for the subjects," Knee wrote.

Injuries to officers, according to the memo, were down by half.

A report released by the Austin P.D. in April found that during the last eight months of 2004, Tasers were used in 41 percent of incidents in which force was needed to subdue a suspect.

An analysis by The American Statesman found that Austin officers routinely used the Taser before reaching for a hard impact weapon such as a baton. Stun guns were welded in 1 percent of use-of-force incidents reported between May 1998 and October 2003. Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 27, 2004, that figure jumped to 23 percent.

A policy implemented by the department earlier this year prohibits the use of the Taser on handcuffed suspects, those displaying only "passive resistance" or fleeing from police on a misdemeanor or nonviolent offense. The only time the stun gun may be used, in fact, is when the person is armed and posing an immediate threat.

The agency has responded to concerns about the Taser's alleged role in in-custody deaths by adding defibrillators to supervisor's cars and police substations. Supervisors must call paramedics at the first sign that a suspect is having breathing difficulty.

Enron's lessons for criminal investigators

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respects it compares favorably with qualitative analytical methods employed by social scientists. In fact, readers would do well to turn first to the end of the book and review Eichenwald's two-page summary of how he reconstructed Enron's demise through the inspection of thousands of documents and interviews with more than 100 individuals who participated in the events. Among the documents he relied upon were records of interviews conducted by the FBI and the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as federal grand jury testimony.

The book's readability is greatly enhanced by the presence of ample dialogue between the participants. In this respect the book takes on a novel-like quality, which for many readers will be a plus, given the otherwise complex events that are discussed. However, Eichenwald is careful to explain that this dialogue was pieced together from multiple sources, including documents, transcripts and interviews, and readers should not assume that any individual participant in a conversation is the source of the statements or even among the sources. While Eichenwald's efforts in this regard are to be commended, those who might be inclined to put forth a theoretical explanation of Enron's collapse based on purported participant statements and thought processes that are reflected in this book might find their thesis criticized for lack of methodological rigor.

This volume might present methodological reservations for those with a scholarly interest in white-collar crime, however, absorbing its content would still be a benefit for academics of this persuasion (as suggested above) as well as for a wide range of other readers. First and foremost, a detailed history of one of the nation's great white-collar crimes is presented. Moreover, Eichenwald sheds light on the complexity of

the crimes that led to Enron's collapse, thereby moving those who would view white-collar crime from theoretical and/or abstract perspectives to the harsh realities of understanding, detecting and investigating these types of cases. For investigators, business executives, accountants, corporate security personnel and prosecutors, as well as for students who might be considering these careers, the difficulties and complexities associated with controlling, investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime of this magnitude are clearly demonstrated.

The tale of Enron's collapse as described by Eichenwald is indeed captivating and as the story unfolds, the rationale for the moniker, "A Conspiracy of Fools," becomes readily apparent. He attributes the company's downfall in large measure to a flagrant and widespread disregard for sound business practices and fiduciary oversight by otherwise talented business executives and accountants who were caught up in "profit frenzy" on both corporate and individual levels. Some, such as Chief Financial Officer Andrew Fastow and several of his underlings, were described as the prime instigators of the criminal misconduct. Many other Enron executives, as well as the Arthur Andersen accounting firm, went along for the ride with reckless disregard for the notion of right and wrong. Also of interest is the ample detail Eichenwald provides of the close political ties enjoyed by Enron. Apparently, Ken Lay was no stranger to the Bush family; Dick Cheney and others in the current Bush administration, although these individuals proved to be fair-weather friends in Enron's waning days.

As many white-collar crime investigators know, these cases often start off slowly, but the pace picks up and satisfaction is realized once the pieces of evidence start fitting together. Those who read "Conspiracy of Fools" will have a similar experience.

Sharing ideas, and making a difference

Continued from Page 15

that addressing crime does not suffer. So far, most of the federal investment has been in much needed equipment. A shift now needs to take place to emphasize the importance of human resources and improved intelligence and detection techniques.

Drug Abuse The drug wars and violence of the late 1980's and early 90's have subsided, as has the national political and public interest in a sustained effort to deal with drug abuse. Although it is below the radar screen for most Americans, drug abuse continues to drive a good part of our street crime problem. America's prisons are full again — in some cases, to overflowing — despite the dramatic increases in beds, and states are looking for ways to lower the inmate populations. The majority of the individuals returning home from prison have substance abuse problems and little hope of employment on the outside. Police leadership in America must help the public understand the impact of drug abuse and what is required to sustain an effort to respond

effectively.

Community/Problem-Oriented Policing The combined effects of significant crime reductions, the national focus on terrorism and shrinking resources have turned police in many cities away from the problem-solving partnerships that are so critical to the maintenance of safe communities. We have stopped talking about improving the way we police; our conversations have focused more on terrorism. It's an important conversation, to be sure, but I believe the prevention of terrorism in cities across America can be enhanced through the fundamental way we police our communities.

The challenges we faced 30 years ago were made less difficult by the opportunity that LEN and other forums provided for police to share ideas, debate issues, forge a common understanding of complex issues and frame appropriate responses. That need remains true today, and will tomorrow, as success creates even greater expectations of what the police can contribute to creating and maintaining safe communities.

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Central booking:

A special pull-out supplement on the latest in the literature of law enforcement.

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It's LEN's 30th birthday — and the time has come to say goodbye.

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WHAT THEY
 ARE SAYING:

"Goodbye, good luck, and keep up the good work."

— The staff of Law Enforcement News. (Story, Page 1.)